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If you want a capable, reliable and experienced manager for your place, we have him for you.

If your wife wants a good girl servant, we have plenty of them, white and colored, who are willing to work.

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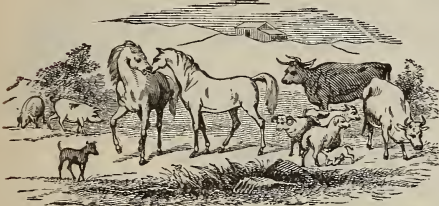
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Dr. M. G. ELLZEY, Cumberstone, Md.

N. B. Several splendid young Gobblers, bright plumage, heavy weight purely bred now for sale.

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BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Unscrupulous manufacturers are trying to deceive the public by putting on the market many imitations of the most popular

YAGER'S CREAM CHLOROFORM LINIMENT.

These manufacturers having no originality of their own, can only copy after others; and try to deceive the people by putting out worthless imitations; and thereby acknowledge the superiority of Yager's Liniment over all others. If it were not so, why would they try to imitate it? Some have gone so far as to use the same size and style bottle, which they put in a cartoon, not like, but as nearly similar to Yager's as they can without making themselves liable to the law. We regret also, that some dealers are so thoughtless as to offer these imitations to their customers when they call for Yagers Liniment, saying they are the same, or just as good as Yager's; overlooking the fact that a customer once deceived, is again for his competitor who handles only the genuine article, and not worthless imitations, simply because he can buy such for a few pennies less. When you have an ache or pain, rheumatism, swollen joints, sprains, or bruises, and want immediate relief; get a bottle of the genuine, not an imitation of

YAGER'S CREAM CHLOROFORM LINIMENT, IT IS INFALLIBLE.

Imitators can copy the style and size of bottle and package, but not the contents of the bottle. The formula belongs and can be used only by Gilbert Bros. & Co., of Baltimore, the sole proprietors and makers of Yager's Liniment; their name is blown in the glass of every bottle, and their signature on the side panel of every cartoon. Look for it, and don't be deceived.

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All first class dealers sell

YAGER'S LINIMENT.

RHEUMATISM CONQUERED.

My wife was so crippled with Rheumatism that she could hardly walk; I had tried every remedy I could find without getting any relief for her and her affliction was a source of much worry as I did not know what to do. After trying everything else without affording any relief, I was persuaded to try Yager's Cream Chloroform Liniment of which I purchased a bottle from our merchant Mr. E. D. Cox. The first bottle acted like a charm and afforded immediate relief; after using about three bottles, she was entirely well and up doing her own work with perfect ease and comfort.

Not long since she had another attack in the shoulder and once more I used Yager's Liniment with the same result. We are now never without a bottle in the house and can certainly recommend it most highly to the public.

THOMAS MOORE, Proffit, Va.

For four years I have suffered with a very bad case of Rheumatism and have been compelled to walk on crutches, the doctors say that my case is chronic and incurable. I tried the Yager's Liniment and I must say that it is the best Liniment to relieve pain that I have ever used, its action is prompt and effective.

JOHN ARBERMAN, Clermont Mills, Md.



Agriculture, Horticulture, Live Stock and Rural Economy,

Vol. XXXII. BALTIMORE, September 1895. No. 9.

CITY AND COUNTRY.

BY JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

I'd ruther lay out here among the trees,
 With the singin' birds an' the bum'l bees,
 A-knowin' that I can do as I please,
 Than to live what folks call a life of ease,

Up thar in the city.

Fer I really don't 'xactly understan'
 Where the comfort is fer any man
 In walkin' hot bricks an' usin' a fan,
 An' enjoyin' himself as he says he can,

Up thar in the city.

It's kinder lonesome, mebbe you'll say,
 A-livin' out here day after day
 In this kinder easy, careless way;
 But an hour out here is better'n a day

Up thar in the city.

As fer that, jus' look at the flowers aroun',
 A peepin' their heads up all over the groun',
 An' the fruit a bendin' the trees 'way down.
 You don't find such things as these in town,

Or, ruther, in the city.

As I said afore, such things as these,
 The flowers, the birds an' the bum'l bees,
 An' a liven' out here among the trees
 Where you can take your ease an' do as you please,

Makes it better'n the city.

Now, all the talk don't 'mount to snuff,
 'Bout this kinder life a bein' rough,
 An' I'm sure it's plenty good enough,
 An' 'tween you an' me, 'taint half as tough


As livin' in the city.

—New York Ledger.

For The Maryland Farmer.

SEPTEMBER 1895.

BY THE EDITOR.

 SHALL we talk of farming, or shall we talk of politics? So much dissatisfaction exists in reference to the manner in which the farmer's income from crops is dissipated before it reaches the farmer's home, that many would rather talk politics than farming. And yet the old work on the old acres, with even the prospect of good crops and a little extra money when the year ends, will have attractions for the real farmer which politics cannot in any case command.

September is the beginning of fall work in which the preparations for the year to come will have their preliminary touches, and the plans for profit or loss will commence. Resolve now, to do thoroughly whatever you set out to do.

This will be the first step towards success. Half the failures of crops, no matter what the crops may be, may be traced to work only half done, preparations half made, soil half manured, ground half prepared, seed half put in, and everything only of a halfway character. Thorough work shows itself at once in every department of the farm, and the whole appearance of the land as well as of the buildings speaks to the eye in emphatic words.

Deep plowing and thorough mixing of the soil so that the land may be lightened up and the air, sunlight and moisture may get into it, and a new arrangement of atoms may be secured, is what is wanted for wheat land, and from the middle of September to the middle of

October is none too soon to sow the seed.

We understand a shoe has been invented which scatters the seed over four or five inches instead of dropping them in half an inch, as does the ordinary drill, and that this broad casting of the seed adds several bushels to the acre when the crop has matured, without any additional seed sown, one to one and a half bushels.

Corn Fodder.

When the milk no longer shows on pressing the kernel it is time to gather the corn fodder; those who have no silos cannot do better than to take care of the corn fodder, securing it in the very best manner. If help is scarce and much to be done, the corn and stalks may be harvested and shocked in the usual way; but it is not to be questioned that stripping the leaves and topping the stalks gives the best fodder and when this is run through a cutter and shredder, and wet up properly and sprinkled with meal or bran, no feed is more relished by stock, and none goes better with all the various kinds of stock. Many farmers who have used scalding water with this fodder have pronounced it equal to the best clover, which is giving it a very high place. The shredding machine, however, enables the farmer to use the entire stalk with satisfactory results.

We have examined a loft filled with shredded and cut stalk and consider the feed in first class condition. We could advise not to allow the corn fodder and corn to remain in the field untouched.

until cold freezing weather, this is unnecessary and injures the crop to some degree, cold having a similar influence to extreme heat.

Orchards.

This is the season best adapted to setting out orchards, and we are great believers in making fruit farms, whenever it is possible to make them. The world is becoming more and more a fruit eating world, and gradually flesh is being cast into the shade. We all eat too much meat in this country, and although it would be a trial to do wholly without flesh, yet we might with great profit to health and happiness greatly curtail our consumption of meats. Orchards are the resource for fruits, and while they are aiding in the advancement of humanity, they likewise promise to every farmer the lightening of his hours of labor, as the years gather around him and labor becomes a burden. Prepare the entire surface of the ground by deep plowing and then prepare the holes for the trees by digging them, say two feet deep and three or four feet across. In these holes put a compost of rich earth with ashes and old thoroughly decomposed cow manure. The earth is vastly more important than the manure, however, and should be of the best character. The trees should be settled in their places and the earth trodden solidly about them, till they are firm.

Apples should be 40 ft. apart each way.

Cherries 30 ft.

Peaches, 20 ft.

Pears, 20 ft.

Plums, 15 ft.

Quinces, 12 ft.

Dwarfs, 10 ft.

Get your trees from good reliable nur-

scrymen in your own neighborhood. It is the height of folly to send hundreds of miles away for your fruit trees; and it is even worse than this to expect to get as good stock from a tree-peddler as from a nurseryman whose interest consists in giving his neighbor the best stock he can possible command.

Currants and Gooseberries

This is the month for making plantations of Currants and Gooseberries. These are two of the small fruits which are greatly neglected when it is remembered how very profitable they may be made, with half the labor necessary for all other small fruits. The cultivation of these is comparatively light, and they are fruits which do not have to be renewed each year as do strawberries; they are not as perishable as raspberries and blackberries, but give plenty of time for harvesting and marketing. From a small plantation of currants, a large and very remunerative one can be had in a very few years, and they will pay for particular care and thorough enriching of the soil far better than any ordinary crop with which we are acquainted.

We pass over the details of work both in field and garden to remark upon those things which we think most certainly are needed to bring additional comfort to the home and home life of the farmer. To plan such crops as will bring in a goodly amount of cash while requiring a less amount of actual toil than the annual corn, potato and wheat crops, seems a duty for all who are growing old, and who are hoping for rest and comfort before life closes. On this account we think what little space we can devote to our monthly work should be to a higher and better end than merely repeating

what has appeared for years in almost every Agricultural Journal. Plan so that as soon as possible you will be comparatively independent of heavy annual labors, annual seedings, and annual handling of heavy vegetable and grain crops. Make the work light and profitable and home a place of restful peace and plenty.

HOW ASPARAGUS GROWS.

If a washed out asparagus plant is examined it will be found that the small rootlets extend in a horizontal direction from the stalk on every side.

One plant four years old from the seed was found to possess horizontally spreading roots that covered a space over 3ft. in diameter. The roots were all the way from the size of a pin to lead pencil, and in length from 6in. to 4ft. or 5ft., and some even 7ft. These roots rarely extend downwards, but shoot out horizontally from the crown, and only a short distance below the level of the crown.

The growth of the roots of asparagus, which can be examined by anyone when a plant is taken up whole, should be of significant interest. These extensive roots are feeders for the plant, and they run out in all directions near the surface of the soil to secure food. The natural growth of the wild asparagus is near the surface also. The plants are often found on wild marshes, and a few inches below the surface the ground is soggy and wet.

The plants have to gather nourishment from this thin layer of top soil, for the roots could not exist long in the wet subsoil. Even the cultivated asparagus plants will thrive on very similar soil.

From this one must conclude that the asparagus crowns must have plenty of

room for the mass of roots to grow in, and even at 3ft. apart they sometimes cover the ground almost too thickly.

Furthermore, if the roots are to get the moisture and food from the soil, the crowns must be planted about 6in. below the surface. At this distance down the plant food should be abundant, and the roots will gather it thoroughly.

Plant food lower down than this will hardly be touched. Ploughing fertilizers into the soil to the depth of 10in. or 11in. would consequently be a waste of material. The chances are the asparagus roots would never penetrate down that far to reach them. The roots are rapid and rank growers, but they are invariably at right angles from the stalks, and in such direction they will search vigorously for food. If the asparagus roots are planted in too shallow soil they grow more rapidly, and produce earlier crops, but they invariably die early. Moreover, the roots send up spindling stalks, which are often very tough and tasteless. The crowns must be established well down into the soil, and the fertilizers placed at about the same depth, and then if not too closely crowded the stalks will be sweet, tender and succulent. The surface soil cannot be too fertile, nor too well drained.—*"Cable."*

SAVE YOUR MEATS.

A Sure Cure for Hog Cholera—How to Prepare the Medicine.

Dr. T. J. Dodge, of Hamilton, Ill. writes as follows to the Iowa Homestead on the subject of hog cholera:

"As the price of hogs is sufficiently high to pay the farmer to use every means of protecting them from the ravages of the cholera, I deem it my duty to

give it to the public free, my recipe for the cure of what is termed hog cholera.

I have used this remedy for thirty-five years on my ranch and never lost a hog.

"I have experimented by placing one well hog with a sick one, and keeping it well by the use of this remedy.

You will confer a great favor upon the farmers of our country by publishing this recipe in full. I am now engaged in other business and have been for 16 years, and am willing to let others prosper by the long years of experience of mine with a remedy I discovered myself for the cure of this dreaded disease.

The prescription and directions are as follows:

Arsenic, one half pound; cape aloes, one half pound; blue vitriol, one fourth of a pound; black antimony, one ounce.

Grind and mix well the remedy before using.

1. Sick hogs are in all cases to be separated from the well ones, and placed in dry pens with only five large hogs or eight small ones in each pen.

2. Feed nothing but dry food, but no water, only the slop containing the remedy until cured.

3. When hogs refuse to eat turn them on their backs, and then with a long handled spoon put the dry medicine down their throats.

4. Dose for large hogs: One teaspoonful three times a day for three days; then miss one day and repeat amount until cured. Shoats or pigs one half the amount.

5. As a preventive, one teaspoonful once a week will keep your hogs in a healthy condition to take on fat. I can place one well hog in a pen with 100

sick ones, and with the remedy keep him well.

6. Let no other stock but hogs have access to this remedy as it is to them a deadly poison.

Dr. Dodge adds that for many years he sold his recipe for \$5, and treated hogs at the rate of \$1 per head, paying the owner 10 cents a pound for all that died after treatment began.

For the Maryland Farmer.

What Our Animals Cost To Feed Them.

BY ALBERT E. ACWORTH.

A recent publication of the Agricultural Department deals with the cost of "Human Food," and as the great majority do not raise it, but have it to buy in the form of Meat, Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, etc., the question is an important one. There is another no less important, what it costs to feed our Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine per year, and how much do they repay it in the shape of labor, as with horses, mules and oxen; in milk, butter and cheese with cows; in lambs and wool with sheep; in pigs and pork with swine?

As they each and all yield a certain amount of manure it will be best to commence with that. Beal's "Barnyard Manure" gives the following table of the yearly value of each kind of animal per 1,000 lbs. weight.

Horses,	\$27.74.
Cows,	\$29.27.
Pigs,	\$60.88.
Calves,	\$24.45.
Sheep,	\$26.09.

or, as Barn Yard Manure, where it is all mixed together the value is properly about

\$38.08, but this manure, thus mixed, is composed of 1.59 per cent. Nitrogen, 1.45 per cent. Potash and 28 per cent. Phosphoric Acid (excrement, urine) when "fresh." The nitrogen is worth 20 cents per pound, the potash and phosphoric acid each 6 cents, per Maryland Ex. St. Report, of 1894.

The proportionate value may be stated as Nitrogen 31.80 per cent, Potash 8.70 per cent. and Phosphoric Acid 1.68 per cent, or in all, 42.18.

The cost of boarding a horse varies widely. Here, where corn and fodder are the main food, it will not be much less than \$6.00 per month for crop season (6 mos.) and $\frac{2}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ the balance, or about $\frac{1}{2}$ the value of his manure.

Cattle and swine will vary according to the time of the year, and the purpose for which they are fed; for beef, for milk and butter, to raise, or for pork.

Sheep cost practically nothing, save pasturage, and as few raise grass save in lots the estimate will be not far from truth, but it is exceedingly doubtful if their manure scattered at random over the field will be worth as much as when penned, or stabled and well littered.

Then in view of these figures it is easy to see that all farmers should use great care in raising and preserving the manure of their live stock, else they will soon "eat their heads off," and leave them with land greatly deteriorated in productive capacity to react upon the stock in less numbers kept and less manure.

It seems now conceded that "Barnyard Manure" is the "best all around fertilizer," and only needs a small addition of "commercial fertilizers" in special directions, say phosphoric acid, to make it the best.

GLANDERS IN HORSES AND MULES.

By R. R. DINWIDDIE, VETERINARIAN.
Arkansas Experiment Station.

From time to time requests are received for information as to the methods to be adopted for the suppression of this disease.

Symptoms—The disease is most frequently seen in the chronic form; there is a discharge from the nostrils which varies in appearance and cannot be considered as characteristic; it may either sink in water or float on the surface; usually it is somewhat viscid and adheres around the edges of the nostrils, may be thin and almost clear and small in amount, or thicker and yellowish, with or without odor. The discharge is not so abundant as in distemper, but often differs little from that which occurs in other catarrhal conditions of the lining membrane of the facial sinuses.

Hence chronic glanders is often confounded with chronic catarrh.

The most characteristic symptom of glanders is the occurrence of ulcers on the partition between the nostrils, but these are absent in perhaps the majority of cases, or situated so far up as to be removed from sight. The lymph glands situated just within the bones of the lower jaw become enlarged, hardened and drawn up close to the bone.

There is sometimes slight discharge from one eye. Discharge from the nose and enlargement of the inter maxillary glands are nearly always present, but in many cases there may be, for a long time, no other symptoms presented and such cases cannot be diagnosed by mere physical examination even by the expert.

When a number of horses in a stable

become infected some will probably show the disease in a severe form. The further symptoms by which glanders declares itself are those which occur when the disease becomes acute or takes the form known as farcy. In acute glanders the course is more rapid, with fever, greater discharge from the nose often streaked with blood, and sudden swelling of one or more limbs. Ulcers soon appear on the lining membrane of the nose. Death is the common termination, but in some cases the acute is followed by the chronic form. The lesions in the skin, which may arise in the course of either chronic or acute glanders presenting the above symptoms, or in some cases may exist as the only visible symptoms, are small nodular enlargements of the size of a bean or larger which form in different parts of the body but most frequently along the course of the vessels inside the limbs or on the face or neck. There is later an appearance as of hard cords running in each direction from these enlargements. Only a few may be present at one time or they may be numerous. They ultimately burst and discharge a thin, yellowish, viscid material; after a time they may heal up but are generally replaced by others. "Farcy," the name by which this form is known, may be very chronic in its course and apparently subside, all the symptoms disappearing for a time, or the symptoms of acute glanders may supervene. Both forms of the disease are alike incurable and dangerous to other animals.

Treatment—As in the case of tuberculosis of cattle, preventive and not curative treatment is what is required. Although it appears probable that in both of these diseases occasional cases of com-

plete recovery may take place and this result be assisted by appropriate treatment, such cases are very rare. A more frequent occurrence in both cases is that the disease under favorable circumstances may become latent, the animal appear to have recovered, but still contain tubercular or glanderous lesions in the lungs or lymph glands which may at any time again take on a more acute form. Even during the period of apparent latency such animals are usually a source of danger to others. Glandered horses, therefore, wherever there are proper sanitary laws, are condemned to slaughter either with or without compensation to the owner. Some such law also exists in this State, but the owner of glandered horses will best consult his own interests by not waiting for its enforcement.

Where the symptoms are so plain as to obviate any doubt as to the diagnosis the diseased animal should be killed and buried deeply; every animal which has been in contact with it should be carefully watched for some weeks or even months. If the symptoms are less plain and the diagnosis doubtful the suspected animals should be isolated, that is, kept apart from others, until the disease either develops further or recovery takes place. In all such cases veterinary advice should be secured whenever it is available. The contagion of glanders is contained chiefly in the discharge from the nose and in the case of the form called farcy in discharge from the ulcerating nodules in the skin, and this contagion is capable of retaining its vitality for an uncertain length of time—one month at least and probably under favorable conditions much longer—in the dried state on the mangers, racks, and other articles

which may have been in contact with it, consequently all such articles should be thoroughly disinfected. Stables should be well cleaned out, loose hay and bedding burned, mangers and racks scraped or washed clean and disinfected with a solution of corrosive sublimate in the strength of about one to a thousand (1 drachm corrosive sublimate, and 1 ounce common salt, dissolved with the aid of heat in 1 gallon of rain water; larger quantities in the same proportion; this solution, it should be remembered, is highly poisonous). A 2 per cent solution of crude carbolic acid can also be used. Neither of these solutions should be handled more than necessary with the naked hands. A coat of whitewash, containing chloride of lime, to the walls and woodwork of the stable is also a desirable application. Harness, brushes, combs, etc., also have to be disinfected or burned.

A very important point to remember in connection with glanders is that the discharges from diseased horses are also dangerous for human beings when applied to an abraded surface. Persons with sores or cuts on the hands should, therefore, be careful to avoid contact with the discharge. A stable which has contained glandered horses should be left vacant after disinfection for at least three months, and six months would be safer.

A certain diagnosis of glanders is obtained by the veterinarian in a similar manner as with tuberculosis in cattle, namely, by the injection of the products of the growth of the glanders bacillus known as *mallein*.

Enrich one acre and it equals two.

HANDLING OF MILK.

Uncleanliness the Cause of Poor Dairy Products. Source of This Defect.

To those dealing with milk itself in any form the various fermentations are especially undesirable and are constant sources of trouble. Such persons want the milk pure and sweet, and any of the various forms of fermentation injure the milk for their purposes. Our study of milk fermentations has taught us that the cause of all these fermentations, even the common souring, lies in the contamination of the milk without, and that the remedy lies in the exercise of extreme cleanliness. If there has been anything taught in regard to these matters it is the extreme necessity for cleanliness. Poor milk, poor butter, and poor cheese are, in a vast majority of cases, to be attributed to uncleanness in the barn or dairy. The great source of bacterial contamination of the milk

Is the cow herself

This does not mean the bacteria from the mammary gland, but those connected with the exterior of the cow. It is true that there are other sources of importance. The food that the cow eats (directly), the cow stall itself, the water with which the cans are washed or with which the milk is adulterated, the hands of the milker as well as his clothes, are all occasionally the sources of bacterial contamination. But after all we must look upon the cow herself as the cause of the most trouble. From the cow the bacteria gets into the milk during the milking, partly from the milk ducts, partly from the dirt that is attached to the cow, and in no small measure from her dung. We thus learn that the im-

portant point toward which to direct the cleanliness is the cow herself.

The farmer never appears to feel

that it is necessary for him to keep his cows as clean as he does his horse. But there is very much more real need for cleanliness in the case of a cow. Upon such cleanliness will depend his ability to obtain a pure, wholesome milk; while so sure as he allows his cow to become covered with dirt and manure so sure will he be liable to have trouble with the milk. So it is well to repeat that the last few years have taught us, above all things, that the great secret of obtaining a proper supply of milk is to have a healthy cow and to keep that cow clean.—*New Eng. Farmer.*

A PAN-AMERICAN FARMERS PARLIAMENT.

The Atlanta Constitution said editorially a few days since: The Chicago Inter Ocean remarks that the plans of the Cotton States and International Exposition are continually expanding. The observation is correct. Very few people, even in the south, yet appreciate the magnitude of the exposition. The meetings to be held in connection with it or attracted here by the exposition, will be numerous and able, bringing together the brightest minds of the country and many of the leaders in thought and action of other lands.

Of these meetings the annual meeting of the Farmer's National Congress, October 10th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 15th and 16th, promises to be the widest in its scope and perhaps in its influence. This congress is composed of delegates ap-

pointed by the governors of the various states, each state having as many delegates as it has congressmen and United States senators. Many not delegates will attend. At the last annual meeting thirty six states were represented by delegates, and the attendance was from 1,500 to 2,000. Hon. A. B. White, the president of the National Editorial Association, attended and said:

"This congress has been characterized by strong sense and the absence of charlatans and fellows with 'wheels in their heads' and visionary utopian schemers. It was a much abler congress than the one that recently adjourned at Washington." The Southern Cultivator, of this city, said, in speaking of this meeting: "A distinctive and promising feature of the farmers' national congress is that it is truly, in form and essence, national and non-partisan. Sectional lines cannot be drawn; partisanship has no place in its action; the unit labors for the good of the whole."

Having made it national the officers of the congress are laboring to make it pan-American. The first assistant secretary, Colonel W. G. Whidby, of this city, conceived the idea of inviting all other national agricultural and allied bodies to send honorary delegates. The secretary John M. Stahl, of Chicago, well and favorably known in the south, proposed a step further—to invite the governments of Mexico, the South and Central America countries and the British provinces to send delegates. The invitations have already been so generally accepted, and the delegates appointed are of such caliber, that it is safe to predict that the meeting in this city next October will be the ablest and

most dignified agricultural assemblage in our history.

The Inter Ocean says: "A thoroughly non partisan body of farmers, having representatives from thirty-six States, have held national congresses, whereat all subjects bearing on the interests of agriculture have been discussed. The success of these national meetings has encouraged the idea of a Pan American Congress, and the idea has been favorably entertained by the Ministers and Embassadors resident at Washington from Central and South American Republics. The Dominion of Canada and other British possessions are sure to be represented. The location chosen for the session of the congress is Atlanta, Ga., and the time from Oct. 10th. to 16th. inclusive. It hardly is needful for the Inter Ocean to say that it approves of the project. Whatsoever tends to bring representatives of the great agricultural interests of the world together is deserving of approval.

"Farming now is a trade of national and international relationship to all other trades. A panic in England, a strike in New York, a failure of the sugar crop of Cuba, or the coffee crop of Brazil lessens the demand for the wheat of Dakota, for the cotton of Texas, for the meats of Montana and for the wool of Ohio; and a shortage in the wheat, cotton, or corn crops of the United States, or a season of depression in Europe or America, lessens the demand for Cuban sugar or for South American coffee. The interests of the modern farmer are world wide.

"Therefore a Pan American Congress of farmers is not only desirable but necessary. It will be almost inevitable

that the question of reciprocal tariffs and of improvements of the steamship service between American ports will come before it. These are questions upon which it is very desirable that the agriculturists of the American continents shall speak."

The Constitution heartily joins its esteemed Chicago contemporary in wishing success to the proposed parliament.

We assure the delegates that they will find a true southern welcome in Atlanta and Georgia. The delegates from the other governments of this continent will find their participation in the parliament pleasant, profitable and far reaching in results. We hope that every government to the south of us will be represented.

The ties binding together the governments of this continent should be strengthened. Great profit would result from close relations. The people of this country will hail as a happy occurrence the holding of a pan American agricultural parliament.

Georgia is honored in having two officers of the Farmers National Congress—the vice president is Major Garland M. Ryals, of Savannah. The president is Hon. B. F. Clayton, of Iowa, one of the most extensive farmers in the country and for eight years secretary of the Congress.

The Summer Girl.

I am not one of those who make
Fun of the summer girl;
I think she's a philanthropist—
No gibes at her I hurl.

How much more joy she spreads around,
Engaged to many men,
For if she really married one,
Peace ne'er were his again.

Compiled for the Maryland Farmer.

FARM ITEMS.

One early lamb is worth two late ones.

Sow turnip seed of the flat sort in any vacant spot.

Good implements are a *sine qua non* to good farming.

Select good seed for every crop, especially for the wheat.

Land plaster and clean straw make good materials for bedding for cows.

Farmers who feed buckwheat to the poultry are the ones who get the eggs.

Early potatoes when ripe, are better off in a cool cellar than in the hot ground.

Give your ram a quart of oats per day during mating season. He should be broken to the halter.

Save the soap suds for the garden. They make an excellent fertilizer for tomatoes and should not be thrown away.

The milkman's profit in dairying is attained only by feeding up to the highest point all the time that the cows are being milked.

If when the turnips come up they are too thick to make a good growth thin them out. Unless this is done the crop will be a failure.

The application of rich stuffs—such as good loamy soils, well rotted manure, &c., to the surface soil is amongst the most effective methods for improving plant growth.

In the breeding of draught horses, as in breeding for sale for any other special purpose, the demand of the market must be consulted and catered for, if the occupation is to prove remunerative.

To stop the sow from leaking her milk, the end of the teat should be covered with collodin—the same as that used by photographers, and which may be procured of or made by any druggist. Collodin shrinks in drying and this acts as a ligature.

The reason sheep manure is better than that of cattle or horses is because it is more concentrated and richer in nitrogen, the most valuable of all fertilizers. Cattle manure contains from 80 to 87 per

cent. water, horse manure from 70 to 75 per cent., while sheep manure has but 60 per cent. Of nitrogen sheep manure contains over double the quantity in horse manure, and nearly double that contained in cow manure.

Cultivate corn as long as it possible to do so; the loosening of the soil tends to the absorption of moisture either by showers or the falling dew; and it also tends to hold the moisture, the root getting the benefit at a time when the corn needs it.

Coal ashes have very little fertilizing value, but yet they seem to do good when mixed in the soil, when applied to clay land they loosen it, and thus improve it, as they do sandy land by compacting it. A good use for them is to cover the foot paths about the farm.

One of the Good Road societies in a farming district in Ohio succeeded in getting the farmers to procure the movable iron wagon-tires for their wagons, with the result that the general use of them almost wholly obliterated the road tax, as the wide tires kept the roads in the very best of order, without any repairs being needed. There is nothing new in this. In all the European countries, where toll roads are general, the toll on wagons with wide-tired wheels is decreased as the width of the tire increases, on this account.

A roarer is a horse that has an affection of the air passages leading to the lungs, by which a loud stertorous noise is caused as the animal draws in its breath. This is most often due to a wasting or paralysis of the muscles of the larynx, by which the air passage is opened for admission of air, and as this passage is restricted the air is drawn in with an unusual effort and a whistling or hoarse sound. There is no remedy but a surgical operation, and this is frequently unavailing. Some relief may be assured by feeding soft feed, and especially green clover, or better, vetches or tares, and by the use of some doses of twenty grains of nux vomica in the feed twice daily.

Causes of Agricultural Depression.

"Class legislation of the worst character encumbers the statute books, and has been carried on to the detriment of agriculture and its dependent industries for 30 years, culminating in the crime of the age, the demonetization of silver in 1873." A positive statement this, made in the majority report of the committee appointed by the national house of representatives to inquire into the causes of the prevailing agricultural depression, but the first asseveration is a truism and the second expresses the radical sentiment in agricultural communities in the west and south. The report declares that the demonetization of silver was a bold stroke in the interest of capital that has reduced the value of every product in the world, as is conclusively shown by the fact that just as silver has depreciated in like proportion have all other values fallen in the scale; that the tariff system of taxation is not only unequal, but as administered for the past 30 years bears with undue weight upon the producer of agricultural staples, as it forces him not only to buy in the dearest markets, but to sell in open competition with the world's lowest prices; that agricultural depression is further augmented by the sale of futures on stock exchanges, where the grain gamblers grow rich by selling wind, while the honest and industrious toiler on the prairies reaps the whirlwind; that food adulterations add millions annually to the farmer's losses and compel him to meet in competition the thief.

Remedial legislation is suggested as follows: That silver shall be remonetized at the ratio of 16 to 1; that so long as the present system of protection contin-

ues agriculture shall receive its just proportion; that gambling in futures shall be prevented by law; that a national pure-food law shall be enacted. The committee also suggests a bounty on agricultural exports.—*Amer. Agriculturist*.

What are Filled Cheese?

We have received from a prominent commission house of New York their weekly circular, which describes the abomination known as filled cheese, as follows. It seems to us a very pertinent fact at this time:

Filled cheese are an imitation cheese made from skim milk, whereto at the curd forming period, certain oleaginous matter is added and mechanically taken up in the cell of the curd. In their make up there is no chemical affinity whatever, no change of constituent elements. The skim milk curd simply holds the added fatty matter, whatever it may be, mechanically. The curd is the capsule, the fat is its contents. If heat dissolve, or incision disrupt the covering, then the fat exudes. Take a sample of filled cheese and rub it in your hand and you rub out all the fat and separate the curd and its contents. Your hands will then be covered with grease, and the curd which held it will be separate and distinct. A pile of boxes of them on a hot summer's day will drop grease and make a pool of refuse upon the store floor about them as they stand. Practically the neutral oil and the curd might just as well be served at the table in separate dishes as to have the oil conveyed to the consumer in the capsule of the cheese curd.

That such a clumsy provision of grease should be supposed to impose on the "hu-

man" is a sorry comment upon the ability of the race to take care of itself. A public that cannot protect itself against such folly is not as competent in the selection and use of food as an intelligent horse, which if cheese were his diet could never be fooled by such compounds as these imitations.

One thing is certain, the manufacturers of this stuff have always been and always will be severely punished by heavy losses. "Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord, I will repay," has never been more fully demonstrated than in the history of this foolishness.—*Elgin Dairy Record*.

New Specie of Big Corn.

Samples of corn of a giant species have been obtained from Peru by the Department of Agriculture. The grains are four times the size of those of ordinary maize, and Secretary Morton believes that the plant may be turned to most valuable account in this country. It is very prolific and bears ears of huge dimensions.

The species is quite distinct from any known in North America, and the name *zea amylacea* has been given to it. All of our corn comes under the head of "*zea mais*." Prof. F. L. Sturtevant is now making a study of this remarkable Peruvian cereal, with a view to finding out how it may be cultivated most advantageously.

The grains are extraordinarily starchy even for corn; hence the name *amylacea*. Already ten distinct varieties of the species have been ascertained. One of them would probably be excellent for canning, inasmuch as it contains an unusual percentage of sugar. It has

been named *zea amylacea saccharaa*. Undoubtedly the species is derived from the same source as the *mais* of the United States.

A GOOD PLAN.

"For a good many years," writes a practical farmer, "I have adopted the plan of keeping an account of repairs required by the harvester during the time it is in use, and when every working part of the machine is well in mind. If a wheel is wearing away so as to need replacing, a memorandum is made of it. The same course is pursued if one is broken and mended so that it will answer, but where another will be required the next season; when the harvest is ended, this memorandum is placed in the tool box and the lid fastened down. Just before the next harvest this is consulted and the necessary parts are placed in order. By this course a good deal of unforeseen breakage is obviated, and there is less loss of time occasioned by breakages. Occasionally an unforeseen break is unavoidable, but I shall adhere to this plan until I find a better one."

A Rural Martyr.

"Is ye family a-goin' ter the expedition?"

"I reckon not."

"What's the trouble?"

"Well, the dominicker hen's quit layin', somebody took an' stole the butter churn, the stock law's got the hogs, the mule's sufferin' from a mortgage, an' they ain't no chance to make a dollar ter buy Molly a caliker dress!"—*Atlanta Constitution*.

He's not a Maryland farmer.

THE UTILIZATION OF HOUSE SLOPS.

It is conceded that the average garden suffers more from the want of water than from any other one thing. There is scarcely a time from May to November when the garden does not need some form of irrigation. There is unquestionably nothing better for this purpose than some form of liquid fertilizer. House slops is not an ideal fertilizer by any means, yet it is very much better than water alone, and it has the advantage of costing nothing except the labor of putting it on the garden. As a portion of this labor would have to be done anyway, no matter how the slops were disposed of, the cost is not worthy of consideration.

The average house drain and cesspool is an abomination which should not be tolerated in a civilized community, and yet it is surprising how common are such methods of disposing of house slops. In many cases, these drains go direct from the kitchen into covered cesspools without any trapping whatever. No wonder people who live in suburban towns are especially subject to malaria, typhoid fever, and kindred diseases. The old saying, "out of sight, out of mind" is altogether too true when applied to house drainage. The damp air and musty, disagreeable smells about many homes are due largely to the throwing of slops about the kitchen doors, or imperfectly constructed drains and cesspools. When riding through the country on a quiet, warm evening, a person with a delicate nose can readily pick out the homes where doctors' visits are likely to become frequent. The strangest part of it is, people will live

on from year to year amid such surroundings without making any effort to improve them.

The remedy is easy; it consists simply in putting the house slops on to the surface of the garden. A well-known writer tersely stated it when he said: "Throw no dish water or slops of any kind anywhere in the door-yard. If you have got a drain tear it out and fill it up. Then get a portable cask to stand by the kitchen door and receive the waste, which can be wheeled away and emptied always in a different place."

I have found that the best way to do it is to have a pipe running directly from your sink, at about the height of a barrel, and keep a barrel under it at all times. When the water, or more properly speaking, liquid fertilizer is not needed for growing plants it should be put under trees or on grape vines or small fruit, and it is usually advisable not to dump it twice in succession in the same place, unless the soil is, in the meantime, broken up with a hoe or spade.—*G. in American Gardening.*

Home Made Machine Oil.

Now I suggest, writes J. E. Wing in the *Ohio Farmer*, that we save an immense amount of money on the farm machinery by using more oil and by making it at home. I find that beef or mutton tallow melted and mixed with kerosene or coal oil to keep it fluid, makes a very superior lubricator, the kerosene evaporating after it is applied and leaving the tallow, which is composed of the very best globules for lubrication. This not a mere theory with me, but I have used it a long while and I find it is extremely good.

Deterioration of Soils.

BY A. E. ACWORTH.

Prof. Whitney asserts that no chemical analysis however refined can discover the usual quantity of manure applied to lands; yet we know what an increase in the amount of crops it will produce. And we now know pretty accurately how much of nutritive materials a bushel of wheat, corn, oats, or a ton of clover or timothy, will extract from the soil.

Heat, light and chemical rays all emanate from the sun and their effects are now supposed to be due to intrinsic differences in the substances on which they fall. The sun's rays will alter the temper of an axe lying exposed to them; but no length of time in the dark will restore it, once lost. Cover from the sun a piece of worn out land and soon its fertility will be appreciably restored. Leguminous crops, plowed under, do wonders in restoring the fertility of soils; even their stubble, has a wonderful effect. What then? Why, a new line of experiments should be undertaken to discover some crop that will effectively shade the land and at the same time extract from the soil less than its shade restores. We haul a ton of grass to the barn, and haul back some 80 per cent in the form of manure; we take a hand and two horses to plow in an acre of clover; count the cost and sum it up. Botanists and chemists ought to be able to discover such a plant.

But side by side with it should go experiments to determine how far our present modes of culture, turning up the bare soil to the sun and winds, has to do with their deterioration. That cultivated soils are seriously injured in many ways is unquestionable. That many barren

soils show equal fertility to very productive ones in chemical analysis is true. That soils may be stirred too often has been proved in the west in numberless trials. Prof. Whitney thinks it due partly, if not entirely, to the arrangement of the soil grains, and the consequent retardation or facilitation of the passage of the water through them; and that this arrangement may be changed by fertilizers and manure that would promote flocculation and thus change the arrangement of the grains. To this should be added the constant use of the same form of tools in their cultivation. No fact is better known than that the constant use of a razor turns the particles from crossways the blades to lengthways, then the little particles are sideways, and do not present so many cutting points. The strop does much of this, and then the hone and stone, each with differently arranged particles, have to be resorted to, to change the arrangement of particles on the razor and produce a "cutting edge."

Old time farmers sometimes are found who say that ground broken with their "wooden mould board ploughs and rougher points" produced better crops than now. Their virgin soil might not have been the sole cause in this view.

And the question now seems to be what shape must be given to our agricultural implements that will aid, if not change, this mechanical arrangement of the grains of the soil. An experiment station might undertake this task of having made implements having this end in view. Implement makers have never changed the "wedge shape" of the plough so that they all present the same cutting edge to the grains of sand and clay alike,

although their forms are entirely dissimilar. The change is in hands of other than farm scientists with the assistance of mechanics versed in all modern knowledge of soils.

A. E. A.

HUMUS.

Few farmers have studied this question of supplying humus needed on our long-suffering lands, and therefore do not understand the valuable offices, for they are not limited to two or three, which it performs. Let us look into this subject a little. At the outset we find that lands become exhausted not only from a loss of their actual plant-food, for which they have received nothing in return, but also from the destruction of the humus more or less abundant in all fresh soils. By humus we mean the decaying vegetable matter, which, at first unavailable, becomes, by gradual decomposition, not only available; but in the process forms combinations which decompose the soil itself. We know that this soil is rich in the mineral elements of the plant food, but in such form that we cannot appropriate them. Any agent, therefore, which can put these in form to be appropriated by plants, cannot be too highly valued.

Carbonic acid is known to be a powerful solvent of mineral substances. Decomposing vegetable matter or humus is constantly generating carbonic acid, and so it can readily be seen that if the soil be supplied with humus, we furnish the means to unlock much of this vast store of mineral wealth, otherwise useless, because insoluble. The process is simple. The carbonic acid thus formed, uniting with the water, becomes the

powerful though silent agent by which we break down and dissolve immense deposits of plant food otherwise out of reach, because insoluble in water alone.

Another benefit derived from humus, is in its mechanical effect on different soils. It loosens stiff clay soils, increases their power to take up water from rains, and also to absorb moistures and gases from the atmosphere. On loose or sandy soil its office is to build it together and make more compact, thus preventing the rains from carrying off the available plant food, at the same time enabling it to retain the moisture and absorb fresh supplies of both moisture and gas from the atmosphere. A porous soil filled with humus has this power of absorbing moisture from the air in a very large degree, which can be illustrated at any time by an examination of such soil, but more particularly during a drouth and early in the morning after the dew has been deposited. Land filled with humus rarely bakes or crusts even in protracted drouths.

Experiments at the Minnesota station show that the addition of organic matter or humus to the soil increases its water-holding and consequently drouth resisting qualities, not only by absorption from the atmosphere, but by holding what is pumped up from the subsoil. The soakage in the subsoil will largely return towards the surface in dry weather, and the addition of humus will hold it. The water transposed by the crop itself cannot be reduced, but by removing unnecessary plants and useless weeds, which also draw on the water supply, and by furnishing the necessary humus we can hold in reserve for the use of the crops large supplies of mois-

ture, which would otherwise be evaporated or appropriated.

Yet another advantage is, that humus more especially that from pea vines and clover, but measurably from all decaying vegetation, is a source of nitrogen. Again, by darkening the soil, humus certainly increases its power to absorb heat, a very important consideration in pushing forward our crops.

Another point, carbonic acid gas is known to be destructive to insect-life, which perhaps is the main reason that crops in fresh lands are freer from blight and disease than on old land, where commercial fertilizers have been in long use, and where nearly every vestige of humus has disappeared.

The object of dwelling thus at length on this subject is to point out the importance of studying nature's processes in this matter, and of searching to discover the best methods of appropriating her powers and combinations to our use. We must work with brains as well as hands, for we have a broad field for development. With progress in our other branches of industry, we must also have progress in agriculture, and until we apply ourselves to this work of land improvement we cannot expect the present agricultural situation to be materially changed.

In supplying land with humus from any source, it should not be overlooked that we give it something else besides the actual plant-food; and that is the power to appropriate the locked up elements already in the soil, which is scarcely second to the first consideration. Where clover can be grown, that is of course the main crop for this purpose, but even in localities favorable to its

growth, it can only be sown at certain seasons, while there are other crops which can be sown at different times, as the land is in condition or the farmer has time. Peas come next to clover as nitrogen gatherers, and successive sowings can be made all during the growing season. If sown at even the end of summer, they make considerable growth, enough to add greatly to the stores of plant food.

Rye can be sown all through the fall, and is valuable as green food for stock during the winter, and turned under in early spring contributes a large share of the needed humus for the hungry and long suffering soil. Even the natural growth of weeds and grass which springs up after every cultivated crop, can be turned under and made to do duty in manufacturing plant food for future crops.—*Southern Cultivator*.

Feeding Corn Stalks,

Corn stalks, if well saved and not over-ripe, are very nearly as good feed as common meadow hay, and if cut and wilted and mixed with sufficient grain food, will be quite sufficient for cows kept in a Wintry dairy. A very good ration, based on this kind of roughness, may be made up of twenty-five pounds of these stalks, with five pounds of meal of whole corn, grain and cobs together, and three pounds each of wheat, bran and cottonseed meal. The latter may be made a basis for experimenting as to the ability of each cow to turn it to good use. Some cows will consume profitably one-half, or even twice, more than these quantities. This can only be known by experiment.

Maryland is the ideal home of farmers in climate, soil and productions.

Compiled for the Maryland Farmer.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

Siam has tailless cats with purple eyes.

Count de Lesseps was the type of the French gentleman.

Electric lighting is being introduced into Westminster Abbey.

London is to have a new Y. M. C. A. building to cost \$100,000.

Calhoun was so absent minded that he often forgot he was in company.

Prophet Wiggins declares that the Great Lakes are all drying up.

Grouse are numerous abundant on the moors of Scotland this season.

Oregon has just passed a law against fishing on Sunday in the Columbia river.

Fifty-nine years ago the English newspaper stamp was reduced to one penny.

The debt of New York city has increased since the beginning of the year more than \$6,000,000.

Mohammed inculcated politeness in the Koran. He himself was one of the most courteous of men.

The Czar of Russia, has made a present of 30,000 modern rifles and 15,000,000 cartridges to Montenegro.

The newest dog in England is the Brussels Griffon. They are slightly after the Yorkshire terrier style.

An effort is being made to revive the game of archery, in the interest of the less robust young girls.

Messrs. E. C. Robertson & Co., Cincinnati, will settle 150 families of Swiss on 10,000 acres of land in Lewis Co., Tenn.

There are between 14,000 and 15,000 men licensed as cab drivers in London, but only about 10,000 are actively employed.

There is a lighthouse to every fourteen miles of coast in England, to every thirty-five in Ireland, and to every thirty-seven in Scotland.

Gen'l Ely Samuel Parker, a full blooded Indian, who served on Gen'l Grant's Staff during the civil war, died aged 75 years, at Bridgeport, Conn., Aug. 30th.

The number of inhabitants per acre in London is 50, in Paris 120, and in New York

80. The density of population in London is greatest in the Whitechapel district, in Paris in the Temple district, (290 per acre), and in New York in the Tenth Ward (Jewish quarter), 700,

France purposes to put an end to racing by ocean greyhounds by enforcing the regulations of 1888, limiting the speed at sea. A new bill, drawn up by the Marine Ministry, imposes heavy penalties for excessive speed.

A giant alligator measuring fourteen and one half feet long, and eight feet around the body, and with a head three feet long, was killed in the St. John's River, near Fort George, Fla., recently. It is said that the alligator was over one hundred years old.

Importers of sewing needles made in Germany are able to sell them in this market on a profit at fifteen cents per one thousand needles. This is for the common quality. The better qualities sell for from forty to sixty cents per thousand. At present there is no duty on needles.

Messrs. Hilton, Hughes & Co., of New York, have brought to this country one of the horseless wagons now popular upon the boulevards of Paris. If the wagon does all that is promised, it is the intention of the firm to substitute horseless vehicles for the present system.

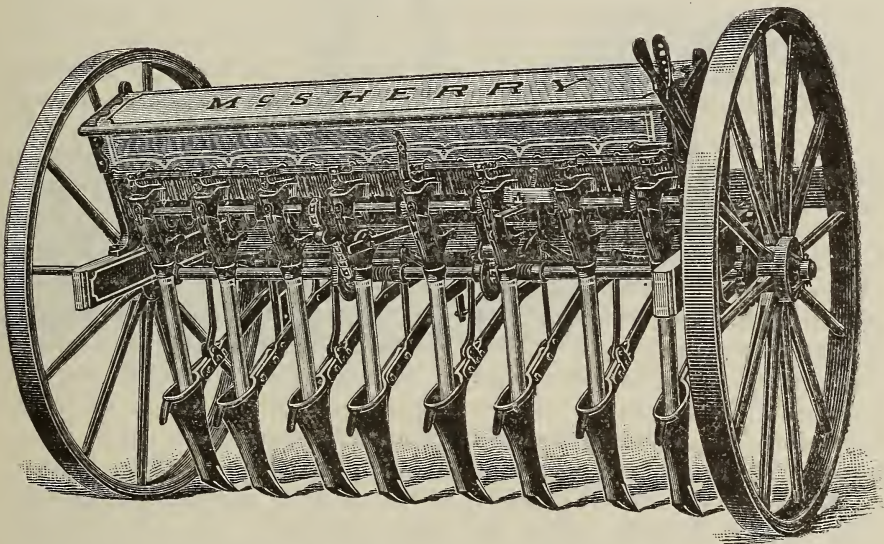
In France frozen milk is sold in tins. It is frozen in the shape of the tin, and thus solidified is hermetically sealed, and delivered to customers. Kept in a cool place, it will preserve its freshness for any length of time, needing only, after being taken from its tin, a moment's exposure to the heat of the sun's rays or a fire to be converted into its liquid form.

The number of sheep in Great Britain is slightly over 3 sheep to every four acres of land under crops, or 25,000,000 head. It is said that the importations of fresh mutton are on the increase every year, and that the sheep farming industry has been stationary in Great Britain for a number of years. At least 8,000,000 new mouths are being fed on imported mutton.

THE NEW DRILL.

One of the most interesting implements at this season of the year is the grain and fertilizer drill. By the favor of the Md. Agl. Co., of this city, we are enabled to give an illustration of one of the best on the market. It has many advantages which it will be well to examine, such as adjustable feed, ratchet power, and very large fertilizer capacity. The spring hoes and the chain running gear are also worthy of notice.

horse at all. The eye of a horse is made so that he can see through a very wide range, from the front to the rear, and the blinder hides from him three quarters of what he can see without them. It is entered as an excuse that it keeps him from shying at the whip or at anything that comes up suddenly behind. This plea is not good, for a horse with blinders once having learned that a whip is behind him does not forget it and is in constant dread of being struck. He is



THE MCSHERRY DRILL.

Check Reins and Blinders.

These are two twin relics of barbarism that still hold their own against all the feeling of humanity, in many parts of our country. The blinder was invented probably to keep the horse from seeing anything that might be coming up behind him. Whoever invented it did not understand the functions of the eye of a

more easily startled by a noise, the source of which he cannot see, than he would be if the blinders were off. The check rein is worse than the blinder, and not a day passes but that we see ladies riding at ease in comfortable carriages while their horses are suffering torture because their heads are pulled up in an unnatural position and held there in a

most cruel manner. These spirited horses are not tossing their heads as they go down the street, because they are proud and high lived. It is because they are in pain as cruel as ever possessed the victim of the rack, and it is downright savagery to drive a team reined up in that manner. We have seen ladies cry out when a horse was struck with a whip as if it had been themselves who received the blow, and at the same time the team in their carriage was in agony constantly because of the check reins. A cruel blow with a whip is a small affair beside the torture of a team with their heads checked up according to the ignorant ideals of the correct position.

INVENTOR OF THE REAPER.

**He Was a Citizen of Talbot County,
but another Got the Patent.**

A story of the invention of the reaper by Oheb Hussey, published, in the Hagerstown Herald and Torchlight, has been going the rounds of the press, Hussey, the patentee of the harvester, lived in Cincinnati. He had a shop in Washington County, Md., where the machines were made. The Hagerstown paper says:

"In the issue of the Herald of April 20, 1837, appears an advertisement by Hussey and a report of 'The Board of the Maryland Agricultural Society of the Eastern Shore' on the machine. It recites that the board had invited Mr. Hussey to bring one of the machines to Maryland, and gives an account of a public exhibition of its performance in the harvest field at Oxford, Talbot County, on July 1, 1836, and at Easton on July 12. It was subsequently taken to the farm of Tench Tilghman, where 189 acres of wheat, oats and barley were cut

with it. Three mules furnished the motive power, and the report says that they worked it with as much ease as if it were a 'drag harrow.'

"The report is signed by gentlemen who were prominent in their day and generation, including Robert H. Goldsborough, Samuel Stevens, Samuel T. Kennard, Robert Banning, Nicholas Goldsborough, Samuel Hambleton, Sr., Michael Goldsborough, Horatio N. Edmondson and Tench Tilghman."

While there is no documentary evidence to establish the claim, some of our citizens are satisfied from their own recollection that the credit of inventing the reaper belongs to the late Fayette Gibson, a citizen of Talbot County. The first reaper was built after a model made by Mr. Gibson at a blacksmith shop in the Miles river neck. It was exhibited at the fair grounds near Easton, and Mr. Hussey saw it and shortly afterward patented it. Mr. Gibson's home was the fine estate on Miles river known as "Marengo." Parts of the old original reaper as well as the wooden model of the machine were at the Marengo house when it burned down in 1847. This is another instance apparently of the fate of many inventors. Some one else gets the benefit of their ideas and they to whom the credit should belong are unknown or forgotten.—*Balto. Sun.*

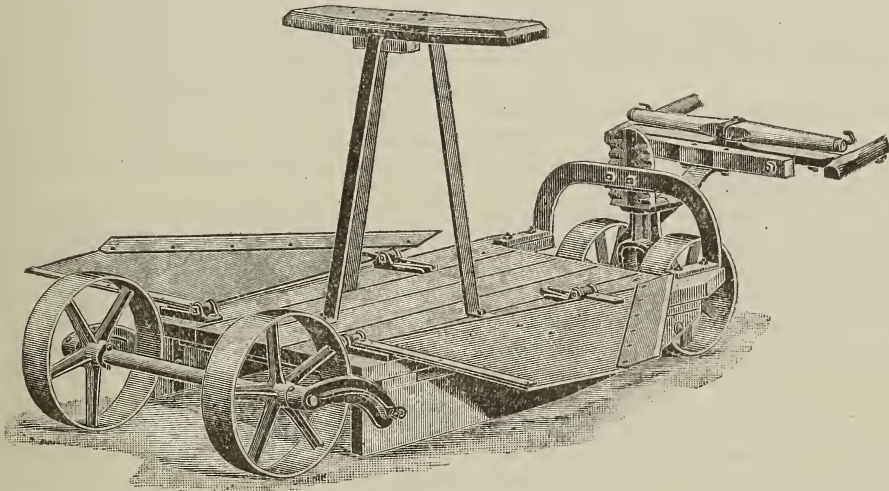
Clearing Land of Rocks.

The easiest way to clear off large loose stones from land is by the use of dynamite, by which they may be broken without any drilling. A hole is punched under the rock by a long bar, and the cartridge, with the fuse attached, is carefully pushed down to the bottom of the

hole, so as to be under the middle of the stone. The hole needs no tamping. When the fuse is fired the stone is broken into pieces. Dynamite is eight times as powerful as common powder, and its great strength is assisted by the instantaneousness of its explosion. On this account tamping is unnecessary.

Cultivation of Swamp Land.

Swamp land well drained is very fertile, and produces the finest grasses. Potatoes do well on it for a first crop, which is advisable, as it tends to get rid of the many weeds that will spring up on such ground. A dressing of air-slacked lime will be useful; twenty or thirty



THE MARYLAND CORN HARVESTER.

The Maryland Corn Harvester.

This is one of the advance implements of the age. The work is done by the horse, while the cut stalks are taken by men seated or standing on the machine, as it moves forward. With one of these, the greater part of the hard work in harvesting the corn crop is escaped, and the fodder is brought to the shocks with little trouble and in excellent shape. The Md. Ag'l. Co. of this city, have our thanks for the excellent illustration we give to our readers.

bushels to the acre are about right. Oats are another good crop to follow the potatoes, and the grass seed may be sown with the oats. By choosing the right grasses a good, permanent meadow may be made of the swamp. These grasses are timothy, six pounds of seed to the acre; orchard grass, twenty-four pounds of seed; fowl meadow grass, twelve pounds; meadow fescue, ten pounds; yellow oat grass, twelve pounds. Alsike clover does well on such lands, and will be found profitable.

For the Maryland Farmer.

EXPOSITION ITEMS.

Baltimore's Great Centennial of 1897.

Notes from Headquarters.

ALL EYES ON THE QUEEN OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

The work of the Baltimore Exposition, like that of all other great enterprises intended to promote public weal, moves steadily on. During the past month many hundreds of names and thousands of dollars have been recorded in the big subscription book, and the Committee on Ways and Means hope soon to reach the \$500,000 mark.

When this shall have been accomplished the management will begin in earnest, since it will have \$1,000,000, viz: A gift of \$500,000 from the City, \$500,000 from the people in the form of subscriptions, and the Hopkins Mansion and Clifton estate, which are valued at \$200,000, and which were not included in the estimate of expenditure made by General Manager Brackett at the inception of the enterprise. It is also anticipated that the fence which will surround the Exposition grounds will be erected gratuitously by some advertising firm. This will be the means of saving many thousands of dollars, and, with all of these advantages, it is not incredible that the Baltimore Centennial Exposition will be a great success, both financially and otherwise.

Applications for concessions are daily coming in, and the authorities do not hesitate to say that, had it been their purpose to open the gates of the Exposition at the present time instead of '97, every foot of ground could have been disposed of. To exemplify this statement and to show how eager business men generally are for these privileges, it might be expedient to say that no fewer than three persons and firms have already applied for the Oriental and five for the Chinese Village. This augurs well for the success of the undertaking, since the manager has estimated the sale of concessions at \$1,000,000, and since it will give the author-

ities an opportunity for choosing what they deem will be most profitable for them, and, at the same time, most pleasing to the people.

While the Exposition will be National and International, it will also be void of all that pertains to politics. This statement has been fully verified during the past two weeks in the passage of the resolutions which were so unanimously adopted by the Republican and Democratic State Conventions. These resolutions appeal to the State for succor, and the manner in which they were received is conclusive evidence that the appeal will be conceded. It is anticipated that the State appropriation will be followed by the appropriation of the United States Government.

The Soliciting Committee seem much elated over the achievements thus far attained, and say this has been one of the most successful weeks put in by the Committee in its canvass of the various trades. As the subscription list increases, interest increases, and it is universally admitted that the coming Exposition will be the fairy that shall usher in the greater Baltimore and give her that distinction which she so justly deserves, being the "Queen of the Chesapeake" and the metropolis of the South.

The question with our people now is, not "Can we afford to support the Exposition project?" but, "how, under the circumstances, can we afford to lose the greatest opportunity of our lives?"

Said Manager Brackett a few days ago: "Baltimore merchants and manufacturers are not afraid of the mercury, and, as it mounts higher, they increase their subscriptions to the capital stock of the Exposition. Yesterday, said he, furnished about \$100 to every degree, as shown by the thermometer; in other words, \$9,000 in round numbers was subscribed."

A number of leading Baltimore manufacturers have already begun the preparation of exhibits for the Exposition in '97. To give an inkling of the enthusiasm

which is now raging in Exposition matters, it might be well to state that many of our citizens are doubling their subscriptions. Among this number is Mr. Codd. He was one of the promoters in the promoters' fund, and declares he will hold his end up with the rest of the loyal portion of the community.

A Baltimorean now traveling in Europe, in a letter to a friend here, instructs him to subscribe \$1,000 to the stock of the Baltimore Exposition. He writes that he has read with pleasure in *The Sun* of the acquisition of Clifton Park by the City, as well as of the increased interest recently shown in the success of the Exposition.

A NOVEL EXHIBITION SCHEME.

At the recent Expositions in Antwerp and Amsterdam one of the chief attractions was a transportable giant elephant, constructed completely of iron, and 135 feet high. The interior of this colossus is

a splendidly furnished and equipped restaurant. Eight hundred persons could conveniently move about in its large saloon, while two selected orchestras furnished music alternately from an apartment in the head of the elephant. The four staircases leading up the main hall are placed in the legs of the animal and thence the visitor can ascend to the top of a three-story tower placed on its back. On each floor there is a finely furnished pavilion, the highest of which furnishes a splendid view of the Exposition grounds. Surrounding the structure in semi-circular form there is a colonnade which is used for a genuine Vienna Cafe and furnished in opulent style.

The success which the enterprise has met at several Expositions on the continent induced its owners to consider the advisability of bringing it to the Baltimore Exposition. The giant elephant will doubtless be here, and, if it is, it will be quite a novel attraction for this section.

ATLANTA EXPOSITION NOTES.

Opens September 18, Closes December 31, 1895.

Mr. Frank L. Stanton, the well-known poet of the *Atlanta Constitution*, has celebrated one of the local complications of a great Exposition in the following lines :

The Exposition Relative.

Pack yer trunk, Mirandy, an' Molly, trim yer hat,
 Fer here they've writ a letter where our relatives are at ;
 They're livin' in Atlanty, in a house six stories high,
 An' we'll see the Exposition by an' by, by an' by !
 Put up a jar o' pickles, an' a basket full o' eggs ;
 An' ketch a dozen pullets with the fat and yaller legs ;
 Throw in some watermelons—the " Baker " and the " Gem,"
 Fer we're goin' to see our kinfolks, and we'll live awhile on them !
 They say this Exposition—hit'll beat the county fair ;
 (Now, Mollie, you be stylish, an' go bang your sister's hair !)
 Atlanty's over-run with folks—there ain't a house to rent ;
 But we're goin' to our kinfolks, an' we'll never need a cent.
 They'll put us in a house o' brick, with papared walls and sich ;
 They'll ring a bell fer dinner, an' we'll live like we was rich !
 They'll make the silver jingle, till we think we're seein' stars ;
 They'll take us out on Peachtree an' they'll ride us on the cars !
 It may be they'll be crowd'd an' can't 'commodate no more ;
 But I reckon we're obligin', an' we'll jest sleep on the floor !
 We're goin' to see our kinsfolks—or we'll know the reason why,
 An' we'll see the Exposition by an' by, by an' by !

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

We call special attention to this list of Nurserymen, Seedsmen, Florists, etc. They all issue good Catalogues and will cheerfully send you one free, if you write referring to the Maryland Farmer. We believe every one of them to be reliable.—Ed. M. F.

Amer. Exotic Nurseries, R. D. Hoyt, Mgr.,
Seven Oaks, Fla.

E. Moody & Sons, Lockport, N.Y. Niagara
Nurseries. Established 1839

Crosman Bros., Seeds and Plants, wholesale
and retail. Rochester, N.Y.

F. Barteldes & Co., Kansas Seed House.
Lawrence, Kas.

P. J. Berckmans, Trees, plants, etc., adapted
to the South. Augusta, Ga.

Green's Nursery Co., Rochester, N.Y. Send
for Ill. Cat. & Guide.

Royal Palm Nurseries. Reasoner Bros.,
Oneco, Florida

Berlin Nurseries, Wholesale and Retail, J.G.
Harrison & Son, Berlin, Md.

T.W. Wood & Sons, Garden and Field Seeds
Richmond, Va.

Wm. Parry, Pomona Nurseries,
Parry, New Jersey.

Jennings Nursery Co., Trees for the South,
Thomasville, Ga.

West Jersey Nursery Co. Send for Cat'l'g.
Bridgeton, N.J.

E.B. Marter, Jr. Seeds, Roots & Plants, Price
list free. Burlington, N. J.

Samuel Wilson, Seeds, Plants and Trees,
Mechanicsville, Pa.

Strawberry and Cabbage Plants, Trees, &c.,
Cat'g free. A. J. McMath, Onley, Va

Wheat.

How subtly does the skill of Art
Combine with Nature's power,
When man compels a sack of wheat
To blossom into flour.

The blossoms on the orchard bough
Smile to hear the lover's vow.

How to have Strawberries at Christmas.

BY ROBT. WILLIAMSON.

Some time ago it was asked by AMERICAN GARDENING if any one could tell how to have strawberries on the table at Christmas. In the first place, I wish to draw attention to the fact that it is all but impossible to have early strawberries that will give any satisfaction by adopting the usual method of taking young plants from runners of the preceding summer, for the simple reason that it will be well through the month of July before the plants are in a fit condition to be potted, the obvious result being that they have not got sufficient time to make strong crowns, and obtain the necessary period of rest to insure their future welfare. Consequently, the alternative of using plants kept over from the previous fall has to be taken advantage of.

About the end of September, strong, vigorous plants should be selected, put into four inch pots, and left outside until there is danger of the pots being broken by frost. Then they should be stored away for the winter in a cold pit or cool cellar and remain there until the following spring.

Sometime about the middle of March they should be taken out and shifted into fruiting pots, seven-inch pots being decidedly the best size for this purpose. They should be potted in a good mixture of loam and rotten manure, with a liberal allowance of ground bone and wood ashes, then placed in cold frames, or a cool greenhouse, and they will at

once start into growth. Great care must be taken not to give too much water to the plants until the pots are well filled with roots, for if particular attention be not paid to this the soil will have a tendency to become, what is technically known as "sour" or sodden. This is owing to the sudden transition from four to seven-inch pots.

When all danger of heavy frost is over, the pots can be taken and "plunged" outside, where they should remain during the summer. This will give the plant an opportunity of developing by natural processes. It may be here stated that when the flowers appear they should be removed and not allowed to develop into fruit, and this will give the plants the necessary strength to form stronger crowns.

About the end of July, that is, when the plants have perfected their growth, water can, without, of course, giving the plants too much of a check, be gradually withheld, the main object in view being to get the crowns ripened. *This is the most critical part of the whole operation*, and the grower will have to exercise considerable judgment to insure success, for the reason that he has to bring about artificially in *mid summer* conditions, which, if left to Nature, would not occur until *mid winter*. By the end of August water may be withheld nearly altogether, and the pots laid on their sides to prevent them getting wet by heavy rains. I need hardly mention that it will, of course, not do to let the plants get dust-dry.

The pots can remain in the position just indicated until they are placed in the greenhouse, any time after October 1. After this, a liberal supply of water

can be given to the plants, and they will immediately start into growth. As the soil will at this point, in the progress of operations, have become exhausted, watering with manure water will have to be resorted to and continued without intermission until the fruit commences to ripen. The manure water can then be withheld. When the fruit commences to get ripe, care must be taken to avoid wetting the berries, for owing to the comparative absence of sunshine at this period of the year such treatment will have a tendency to rot them. It will be highly desirable to have to resort to artificial fertilization. The best method will be to go over the plants every bright day, about the middle of the day, with a camel's hair brush.

I may state in conclusion that by paying due attention to, and by judiciously carrying out the instructions laid down above, failure is practically an impossibility. I have, in fact, no hesitation in saying that the efforts of any person who may have a mind to put the matter to the test of practical experiment will be crowned with success.

I cannot see why the commercial grower could not make it a pecuniary success to have strawberries in the market at the season of the year indicated above (viz., from Thanksgiving forward) and as to the gardener holding a private situation, he will find that to be able to have strawberries on the table at Christmas is an accomplishment which his employer will not be slow to appreciate.—*Amer. Gardening.*

If a wealthy business man loses money on a farm, it is all right—the money goes back where it came from.

Quince Culture.

Prof. L. H. Bailey, of the Cornell University, has recently issued, in Bulletin 80, one of the most complete accounts of quince culture that we have met with for some time. T. C. Maxwell and Brother, of Geneva, N. Y., have a tract of about thirty acres, which is used expressly for growing this fruit for commercial purposes. Professor Bailey states that though the quince will grow on light soil, it will do best on heavy land, provided it be well drained. On account of the shallow roots, which are always near the surface, it is found best to keep the soil continually stirred about the trees. A heavy manuring is judicious.

The Maxwell orchard is fertilized chiefly with stable manure. Two-thirds of the annual growth of the trees are cut away each winter; the branches left for fruit bearing are shortened in. About three hundred trees occupy an acre, which gives them an area of 10 to 15 feet each. A bushel of fruit to a tree is considered a fair crop. The Maxwells sort their quinces, before marketing, in three grades—the best grades are shipped in grape baskets of about a peck each, or in kegs holding a bushel, while the second grade is shipped in barrels or half barrels. They bring about two to two and a half dollars a barrel. The third grade, or “culls,” are not very profitable. The Orange, the Champion, the Meech, and the Rea are the principal varieties cultivated in the State of New York.

The leaf blight and the fruit spot are the chief enemies of quince culture. The brown spot on the leaf is caused by one of the species of microscopic fungus named *Entomosporium maculatum*.

When attacked by this fungus, the leaves fall early, in which case, as with the pear and other fruits, the product is inferior in size and quality. In a perfectly healthy tree of any variety of fruit the leaves should remain on until their natural period of falling, in the autumn.

Spraying with the various copper solutions recommended is found to be a complete remedy against the attack of this or any other fungus. The quince borer would be very troublesome if not kept away from the plant; but no good cultivator now is annoyed by this insect, as care and watchfulness prevent them from operating.

Diseases of Peach Trees.

Some years ago a gentleman residing near Cincinnati created a sensation by what he regarded a new method of keeping peach trees healthy. All that he did was to pile up earth about the trees, the mound reaching up to the branches. It took several cart loads of earth to make these mounds, and the little orchard had the appearance of bush growing out of the top of the cone of the earth. Every one used to look on and laugh at the thought of burying up the trunk of a tree in order to make it healthy; but there were the trees, and undoubtedly models of health. Those who saw, simply stated their belief that it was only a coincidence, and that the trees would probably have been as healthy without the mound of earth as with it. Since, it has come to be well recognized that many of the diseases of plants, not merely of the peach tree, but of other trees, are caused by the mycelium of a minute fungus attacking the roots, it is not at all unlikely that this mound of

earth operated beneficially by preventing the growth of the fungus which preys on the roots of trees. It is now well understood that all plants of a low order of vegetation, which we know as fungi, will only grow under a peculiar combination of circumstances. Among other things they must be near the surface of the earth, and if buried to the depth they would be under a mound, it is unlikely that fungi would find a satisfactory home.

Some will say right here that they thought burying up the trunks of trees and covering the surface roots with earth was destructive to health; but the burying by itself is not the reason trees die when earth is piled over them to a considerable depth, but from the fact that the young, growing roots do not get air. These young, growing roots are almost all at the extremities, and the mound of earth around the trunk would not in the slightest degree injure these outer roots. Whenever a valued tree is somewhat buried, it is customary to leave a space around the trunk, perhaps building a dry wall, in order to keep the earth from getting near the trunks; but this is not that the earth is injurious, but to give a chance for water to flow freely down into the soil, and the flow of water always leads to a flow of air following the water. These remarks are suggested by an article in an agricultural paper, stating that the apple borer and the peach borer have been kept out of the trunks by making a mound of earth around the trunks.—*Meehan's Monthly*.

To Preserve Flowers.

Flowers can be preserved in their natural form and color by inserting their stems in water in which twenty five grains

of ammonium chloride (sal ammoniac) have been dissolved. They can be preserved in this way for fifteen to thirty days. To preserve them permanently for several months, dip them, bloom and all, into perfectly limpid gum water and then allow them to drain. The gum forms a complete coating on the stems and petals, and preserves their shape and color long after they have become dry.

THE IMPORTANCE OF BIRDS.

We have before us a very interesting article by F. LeRoy Homer, of Alleghany College, Meadville, Pa., on the above subject. It has been often said that if all the birds were destroyed, insects would so increase as to devour all vegetation, and no animal or human being could live on the earth, and this article seems to substantiate the statement.

From it we learn that a single pair of plant lice can produce in about two months about six thousand millions of their kind—that one female of moth can produce in a single year about sixteen millions of caterpillars—that in France in two years, one florist lost about two hundred thousand rose trees from the larvæ of the cockchafer—that in the Hartz mountains about fifteen hundred thousand trees were killed in a few years by the bark boring beetle—that in our country, in spite of all our present number of birds, something like from five to ten million bushels of wheat alone are annually destroyed by insects—that Professor Treadwell, of Cambridge, proved by actual experiment that a robin consumes about one hundred and forty per cent. of its weight every day—that a young bird in his possession consumed sixty eight earth worms in twelve hours

—that Alexander Wilson, the great ornithologist, estimated that the red-winged black bird alone destroys about sixteen billions of insects every year—that about twenty years ago, such clouds of grasshoppers descended upon the Western States and territories that in Utah the food supply was threatened with entire destruction, but at the moment of greatest peril large flocks of beautiful snow white gulls appeared, coming from no one knew where, and devoured the grasshoppers almost without ceasing, so that the crops were saved and the Salt Lake prophets solemnly declared that the Lord had sent these beautiful winged messengers to save his chosen people.—*Dumb Animals.*

DROUGHTS.

"Blessings in Disguise."

When the farmer sees his crops parched up by the hot sun of summer, or refuse to grow at other seasons from want of moisture, he sometimes looks upon it as a calamity, for their yield is much reduced, and to that extent his profits and comforts go with it, and surely this is discouraging. The effect of a super abundance of rain is to wash out and drain off in every way the nutriment that clings to the particles of soil, and put it beyond the reach of the roots of plants.

On the other hand droughts benefit as they encourage and assist the "soil water" to rise to the surface, bringing with it substances that would otherwise be lost.

Even the silts (hard pan of farmers) have their uses not often thought of. By preventing the percolation of water they hinder, and sometimes prevent, this

effect, and with it the escape of manures. On the other hand by their compact texture they prevent the free circulation of air and with it evaporation, and the escape of the tiny particles of manure. Besides this with a top side hot and dry and a lower side cool and moist, the effect is to keep a comparatively cool surface exposed to the heat, somewhat like a plank a wet side and a dry one as it always has when lying on the surface of the ground.

An illustration of this effect may be given on an "early (sandy) truck soil" where "soil tubes" were driven in June and July, the one a dry month with 1.22 inch rainfall, the other a fairly wet one with 6.53 inch fall.

Here the soil moisture (12 inches) the first 9 and last 7 days of June averaged 4.60 per cent, and in July 8.60 per cent. with 1.20 inch rain in June and 5.77 in July of which 2.21 per cent. must be placed to the soil or ground moisture of June and not to the rain.

And here it is well worth profound study how far deep cultivation that seeks to break up the silt detritus benefits any land in the long run. That this "silt" preventing the escape of surface water quickly after heavy rains until this hard pan can be softened enough to allow its passage, does vast injury is undoubted by causing crops to "drown out," but who shall count the gain when it prevents the escape of nutritive substances?

Prof. Patterson of our experiment station could well take up the examination of all soils as to what per centum of moisture each required to give the best crops. The per centum of water holding capacity is now fairly well known from many sources. We are yet at sea

however as to when we shall stir soil after rain, and none the less how often in drought. Dews cake soils worse in proportion to their amount of water than rains, being more glutinous. Soils are differently compacted by the air as it is heavy or light, and according to some rule not yet noticed of their relative fineness.

Hence we need experiments to teach us at what per centum of moisture to cultivate, and when to let it alone. Every one knows that a soil broken too wet neither works aright nor does a crop planted in it bear properly.

A continuous cloudy, rainy spell does wonders in reviving corn after a drought, but when injured seriously by too much rain there seems no relief.

Hence the old saying "land, water killed, is worthless."

Storer, in his Agricultural Chemistry, discusses many of these questions; but there is room for more, and among these the whole question of "silts" that are very different on the two shores, even in "early truck land."

We add that this year up to August there has fallen, since January 1st. 2700 tons of rain against 2350 last year, having a wet April and May to start crops this year, and a dry one last year. Hence the August drought pinches, there is a "water starvation"—a surplus of about 79,000 gallons per acre and then a slump to less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of a ton in August to the over 7 tons of last year. No wonder people cry "drought" now when the corn and fodder need it so badly to grow.

But how little is really required is best illustrated by the fact that a bushel of corn when dry requires 1820 lbs. of

water to grow it, or about one-fourteenth of an inch of rain, but here it requires about 23 inches of rain to make a crop of 26 bushels per acre, the balance being absorbed by the soil or evaporated from it and the plants, or required to produce them. X.

Jang Landsing, of New York, writes to General Manager Brackett that he represents responsible Chinese business firms of New York and Chicago which have taken preliminary steps to go into a company for the purpose of making a Chinese exhibit at the Baltimore Exposition. As previously stated, this is the 5th application of the same character already received.

FAIRS.

Easton	Sep. 3—6.
Elkton	Sep. 10—13.
Timonium	Sep. 17—20.
Cumberland	Oct. 1—4
Hagerstown	Oct. 7—11.
Frederick	Oct. 14—18.
Dover, Del.	Oct. 1—5.

The New Education.

There is nothing more unique, wonderful and striking than the teaching of book-keeping and business customs by the new patented system of Actual Business from Start to Finish, recently introduced in the Baltimore Business College, 5 N. Charles St. As a test of its merits, Prof. Norman will give to any student, free tuition, including all books and stationery, for a period of two weeks. By this system there is no copying or memorizing from a text-book. The Baltimore Business College has the sole and exclusive right to the use of this system, and it cannot be taught in any other school in Baltimore. Those contemplating a business course will do well to thoroughly investigate the one in question. See advertisement p. 7.

Fertilizing Value of Wood Ashes.

Hard-wood ashes from mixed timbers average when fresh and not exposed to the weather 10 per cent. of potash, 3 per cent. of phosphoric acid, and 30 per cent. of lime, with some magnesia, soda and silica. They are an excellent fertilizer for every crop grower, lacking, of course, the nitrogen needed to make a complete food for plants. Ashes are excellent for grass and clover, all the vegetables grown in gardens, and for corn. They may be applied in any quantity up to forty bushels per acre, and at any time of the year.

Removal.

Prof. J. C. Kane has removed his popular Business College from Lexington st., to the commodious rooms over Adam's Express Office on Baltimore street. The large number of students and the constant desire for more room and better accommodation required his removal. He has now every facility for his work.

A compressed air motor, which can successfully operate Street Railway cars, will be one of the interesting exhibits at the Exposition. A Multiple Speed and Traction Railway has also been proposed for the transportation of passengers around and through the Exposition grounds.

Baltimore Business Directory.

Accountant. Expert Accountant.
Wm. F. Rogers, 323 N. Charles St.

Agricultural Implements, Seeds, etc. Griffith & Lytle, 516 Ensor Street.

Attorney at Law, Broker in Business Opportunities
G. W. Hume Craig, 319 Law Bld'g

Auctioneers & Commis'n Mer's, Merryman & Paterson, 11 S. Charles

Baltimore Transfer Co., 205 E. Baltimore St., Passenger, Baggage & Freight

Business College School of Shorthand. Typewriting. C. E. Barnett, 102 N. Charles

Barber's Supplies. (Largest House South.)
M. Trego & Co., 415 E. Baltimore

S. L. Lamberd Co., Agricult'l Implements, Seeds, Fertilizers, &c. 124 Light St.

Grain Drills. Empire Drill Company, W. H. Brown, Manager. 404 S. Eutaw Street.

Grain Drills. Bickford & Huffman Co., B. G. Thomas, Mgr., 408 S. Eutaw St.

Carriage Builders, Martin L. McCormick & Bro., Madison and Boundary Aves.

Chemicals & Fertilizers, R. J. Hollingsworth, M'frs' Agent 102 S. Charles St.

Mass. Benefit Ass'n, P. L. Perkins, General Agent, Fidelity Building.

Engineers & Machinists. C. L. Gwinn & Co., 709 E. Fayette Street.

Funeral Directors, Wm. J. Ticker & Sons, (Hacks Supplied.) 221 S. Eutaw Street.

Cole's Hotel, Newly Furnished. Rates Moderate. Stables. N.W. Cor. Hillen & Forest Sts.

Carrollton Hotel. Rates, according to location of Rooms, \$2.50 to \$4.00 per day.

Maltby House. American and European Plan. Pratt Street, near Charles.

Hatter. James E. Connolly. S. W. Cor. Eutaw and Saratoga Sts.

House and Sign Painters, Pole & Wilson, Sharp and Barnett Sts.

House and Sign Painters Phillip Endlich, 201 E. Saratoga St.

Leather & Shoe Findings. J. A. McCambridge & Co. 118 S. Calvert St.

Lumber Dealers. Thos. Matthews & Son, Canton Avenue & Albemarle St

Patent Fire Pots, Blow Pipes, Burners, &c. The Hull M'g Co., 800 E. Pratt.

Pattern & Model Makers, Leach & Orem, 210 N. Holiday St.

Plummer and Gas Fitter, J. M. Foster, 100 Clay St., cor. Liberty.

Printers Rollers & Roller Gum, J. E. Norman & Co. 421 Exchange Pl.

Sails, Awnings, Tents and Hay covers. (Old canvas) Stevenson & McGee, 212 Light

Sample Trunks & Cases. L. Gram, Manufacturer & Repairer, 7 N. Sharp St.

Veterinarian. Wm. Dougherty D.V.S. Graduate of Veterinary Medicine. 1035 Cathedral

MARYLAND FARMER,

H. R. WALWORTH, Editor.

The MARYLAND FARMER is published Monthly at Baltimore, Md., at the subscription price of 50c. a year in advance. New subscriptions can commence at any time during the year.

Payment for the Maryland Farmer when sent by mail should be made in a Post Office Money Order, Postal Note or Express Money Order. When neither of these can be procured, send the money in a registered letter. All postmasters are required to register letters when requested to do so.

Always give the name of the post office to which your Magazine is sent.

CONTRIBUTIONS:—All are cordially invited to express their opinions on any subject, give helpful talks to the inexperienced, and ask questions in any department.

All letters should be addressed,

FARMER PUBLISHING CO.,

213 N. CALVERT ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

Correspondents are specially requested to write their communications on separate slips of paper and only on one side, signing name and address.

Advertising rates sent on application. Agents wanted; liberal commissions.

Entered as second class matter at Post Office, Baltimore, Md.

9th Month. SEPTEMBER. 30 Days.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D. H. M.		D. H. M.
Full Moon	4 12 55.3 A.M.	New Moon	18 3 55.4 P.M.
Last Quar.	11 11 50.8 P.M.	First Quar.	25 1 22.8 P.M.
Apogee	3 5	Perigee	18 2
	P.M.		P.M.

DO NOT ACT HASTILY.

The Maryland Farmer, as is well understood, is not a party magazine; but always has what it believes to be the interest of the farmers as its guide. It says now, do not act hastily so far as politics is concerned this year. In our next number, we shall have something to say which we hope will be of decided value in the shaping of coming events. If necessary, we shall issue an "Extra" as we felt forced to do before the election of Gov. Brown. If farmers act together, they will accomplish much—division is their ruin.

LIVING FROM THE FARM.

In the West, where large farms are the rule and hundreds of acres are devoted to the cereals, the points we are about to make may be thought tame;

but east of the Alleghanies, wherever the country is thickly settled and farms are comparatively small, we believe it a matter for serious thought. Especially is this the case where markets are within a reasonable distance and readily reached.

1. The first duty of the farmer is to raise, so far as possible, everything he needs in his home. We often hear it said that he can raise some crop which will pay twice as much as he will have to pay for some of the things needed. This is a good argument provided his farm is a very small one; but if he has room it is always best to grow what he needs, for he can raise it cheaper than he can buy; otherwise it would not be offered for sale by some other. But not only should he raise what he needs; but he should also grow many of the luxuries which his family would enjoy, but which they must do without unless he raises them.

2. The next thing to be done is to provide for his farm stock. Raise all he can possibly need for his stock; so that he will not be obliged to purchase hay, corn, oats, or anything for horses, cows,

sheep, pigs or chickens. If others can afford to raise and sell these things, it will of course be cheaper for him to raise them than to buy, for he can raise them as cheaply as his neighbor.

3. Then comes the distinctive work of raising a money crop. This will require a great deal of thought and you should be guided by the farm, considering for what the farm is best adapted. The peach crop cannot be depended upon, because it is very often a failure; yet it would be well to have a good orchard, provided you are not in the belt where the "yellows" prevail. A single year out of four would pay a very large interest on labor and land, and a good crop may be ensured as often as this. Pears are generally a good crop, and if properly selected will pay well; but they must have attention; be kept free from blight; picked carefully and marketed with discretion. Apples have for years been a very profitable crop, and although they have an "off-year" generally, this may be provided against by a study of the habits of the orchard and by liberal feeding. Quinces, plums, cherries, have their mission also in the shape of money crops; and among the small fruit, grapes, gooseberries, currants, blackberries, raspberries, strawberries may all be made profitable. In other words, fruits can be made one of the sources of money supply, and they are in reality, when properly followed, a very certain source of income. To those who find their farms adapted to this, we would say by all means raise fruit; but by all means do not confine yourself to any one branch of the fruit business; have a variety large enough to depend upon, even though two or three of them should be a failure.

However, the vegetables may be just the crop for your farm, and you may be familiar with this branch of the work. The potato—sweet or white—in this case is generally good for a reasonable income, and cabbage and tomatoes have frequently supplied a large amount of money. If within reasonable distance of a good market "truck" will sometimes turn a thousand dollars from a single acre; but this requires the skill of a specialist. For a distant market onions have sometimes proved an excellent crop; but they require a heavy amount of work in weeding and it is back-aching work.

Above all things, however, it will be necessary to learn how to avoid heavy expenditures of cash for three things: 1. Unnecessary labor; 2. Unnecessary implements; 3. Unnecessary fertilizers. These things eat up all the best money crops can supply, unless you move with the utmost care. If you have a reasonable amount of them on your farm you may be assured of success; but if these are recklessly employed they will consume more money than the best farm and the best farming can supply.

A comfortable living may in this way be always sure. The farm will supply it, and, with a little personal care, money need not be a scarce article there. Necessities supplied, with little labor may be gathered around every home the pleasant lawn, with flowers, with shade trees, with all that makes home a blessed place for the enjoyment of an intelligent and refined nature. Living from the farm becomes the best living of truly cultured souls.

Bring common sense to bear upon farm work and you will succeed.

The official report of the French wheat crop shows 360,000,000 bushels, as against 363,000,000 bushels in 1894. The announcement has weakened wheat in the French market; wheat is "protected" by heavy duties.

The cotton crop of the United States for the year ended Aug. 31, 1895, amounted to 9,901,000 bales. Of this North Carolina produced 465,000 bales; South Carolina 800,000 bales; Georgia 1,300,000 bales; Alabama 1,000,000 bales; Florida 60,000 bales; Arkansas 850,000 bales; Tennessee, &c. 350,000 bales; Texas 3,275,858 bales. The total southern consumption was 862,838 bales.

The first number of "Climate and Health," a new publication by the Weather Bureau, will be issued this month. It is an idea of Secretary Morton, who when he was abroad saw something of the kind published in Cornwall, England. It will principally consist of tables giving by sections the statistics of mortality of the country, also the characteristics of the weather in each section leaving scientists and others interested to draw inferences and deduce facts as to the relation climate bears to health.

News have come from Port Townsend, Washington, that K. Joltman, who took the party of Laplanders to Port Clarence to take charge of the government reindeer stations in northern Alaska, has returned. He states that the government now has over one thousand head of reindeers and they are increasing. It would be well for the Department of Animal Industry, connected with the U. S. Agricultural Department, to give the public some information on this very interesting

subject. A number of the deer were brought from Siberia.

The Department of Agriculture in its monthly publication for August has issued some very interesting matter for the use of farmers and the general public. Among them are, Historical and Technical Papers on Road Building in the United States, by Roy Stone, of the Geographic Distribution of Animals and Plants in North America; by C. Hart Merriman, chief of the bureau of Ornithology, The Grain Smuts, their causes and prevention; by D. E. Salmon, chief of the bureau of Animal Industry, The Dairy Herd—its formation and management; by H. E. Alvord, Souring of Milk and other changes in milk products; by H. W. Wiley, Mineral Phosphates as Fertilizers; by A. C. True, director of office of Experiment Stations, Education and Research in Agriculture in the United States; by Mark W. Harrington, chief of the Weather Bureau, What Meteorology is doing for the Farmer; by F. H. Chittenden, The most Important Insects injurious to stored grain; by L. O. Howard, Some Scale Insects of the Orchards. All of the above, from such eminent authorities, should be of great value to farmers and agriculturists generally.

THE FAIRS.

Mt. Gretna and Williams Grove were in their glory during the last of August. Both were successful in point of numbers and profitable to exhibitors. How successful they proved pecuniarily to their projectors is yet to be determined. There is a marked contrast between these two Fairs. Mt. Gretna is a quiet, sober, business gathering, with little noise

or confusion, and when the shadows come all is quiet and serene. Williams Grove on the other hand is all noise, stir, bustle and hurrah, and when the shadows come it is a perfect jubilee. Not that there is anything out of order or any wrong doing; but there seems to be a superabundance of activity and life.

Upper Marlboro Fair was this year a success as to attendance and the exhibits were fully up to the average. The political days were days of general enthusiasm. Rockville and Easton Fairs were held this first week in September and except on the closing day, they presented a successful picture. The show of stock in all these fairs was exceptionally good, and the display of produce was of a high character. The woman's departments were of the best and attracted much comment.

MUSTY HAY.

In answer to a correspondent's inquiry as to what effect musty hay would have on the milk, feeding it with equal weight of cob meal and bran, the Country Gentleman says:

"There appears to be wide difference of opinion as to the influence of the food on the flavor of milk and butter. The old and more common view is that when an animal eats turnips, onions, bad ensilage or poorly cured hay, the odors or flavors of these materials are imparted to the milk. Lately, the opinion prevails to some extent that the so called "animal odor" is communicated to the milk from the foul smells of the tie-up at the time it is drawn; and in a similar way, the flavor of turnips is absorbed from the air of the stable where the food has been handled. According to this view, if

milk could be drawn so as not to come into contact with the air of the stable, no animal odors or food flavors would be noticed. It is entirely probable that the odors from impure air are often taken up by the milk and afterwards credited to the food, but we are not prepared to declare that flavors are imparted in no other way. We are inclined to think, however, that the accidental flavors of milk are largely due to the influences extraneous to the cow, unless she is diseased. It is wise, of course, to avoid such hay as that described, but if this were on hand and circumstances seemed to require its use, we would not despair of making a good quality of butter. This hay can be made palatable by moistening it, and then scattering all or a portion of the grain on it."

It is our opinion the food has a decided influence upon the quality, smell and taste of the milk. The influence of turnips, unless fed immediately after milking, is always perceptible, even though the milk is drawn in the open air and on a grass plot free from unsavory smells. As to onions, we have had eggs so tainted with garlic in the early spring as to be of no value for use in the kitchen, and unsalable in market.

If eggs are rendered thus unsavory, we may presume milk would not escape: and who is not familiar with garlicky milk and butter in early summer?

The sweetest of food will give the best results with the cow—wet your musty hay with scalding water, and give it to horses and cattle, swine and sheep; but let the cows have the best.—[Ed.]

Woman's comfort on the farm should rank above every other consideration.

Unexhausted Manure.

"The question how much of the value of manure is left in the soil after its first, second or third crops, is one of much importance in England, where the law allows a retiring tenant pay for manure of which he does not get the benefit. There can be no exact rules, for manures differ widely in character. Those containing most nitrogen are immediately soluble. Mineral manures may not be all used the first year, but they have a habit of locking themselves up so that they are of little value. Manure made from linseed meal gives two-thirds its value on the first crop, but the second year after one-sixth of its value remains in the soil. Ordinary barnyard manure loses half its value the first year. Bone meal lasts four years, and three-fifths of its value remains after the first year. Nitrate of soda is all exhausted the first year, or if not what is left goes off in the drainage water during the extremely wet English winters, when the soil is always drenched with water."

The above, taken from an English Magazine, would seem to be conclusive on one point: That it is not well to feed artificial fertilizers too liberally, for "the nitrogen disappears" while "the mineral manures have a habit of locking themselves up so that they are of little value in subsequent years."—[Ed.]

Farmers' Boys.

When the farmer's son arrives at a certain age he is apt to want to forsake the calling of his father. He thinks if he works as his father has done there is not much prospect for him to accumulate wealth, so he wishes to seek some other calling in which he can wield a

greater influence and require a name which will be more widely known. Youthful ambition permits him to see only the dark side of the picture on the farm, and he allows gold, that magic talisman of the world, to weigh down in the balance against health, happiness and domestic comfort. Young men, when you are thus tempted, turn a deaf ear and resolve to stand to your plows. If the burden appears too great for your strength or your courage is inclined to waver, buckle on your armor and resolve to fight the good fight to the bitter end. If you are ambitious you will find ample opportunity for the exercise of your talents and energy. You may not handle quite so much money as the merchant or banker, but if health, happiness, domestic comfort and peace of mind are wealth, you will have a boundless store—a priceless treasure in itself. Can you conceive of any employment more satisfactory than that of making this earth more beautiful and fruitful? Young men, your country calls loudly for your enterprise and talents; you should heed that call, and put forth all your energies, for it is your duty to help to make her the foremost nation in the world in agriculture as well as in other pursuits.—Ex.

Eaton & Burnett.

These names stand in all minds for the best and most thorough instruction in all the Branches of a Business Education. A young man, or a young lady, who is recommended by this College needs no better assurance for any position desired. The business houses of the country respect their diploma and ask no better evidence of ability. As in the past their accommodations, N. E. Cor. Baltimore and Charles sts., are perfect. Read their advertisement and send for their circulars.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Girlhood.

Thine eyes are filled with dreams,
Shadowed by tresses of unhindered hair,
Like grass by woodland streams—
Thy look is thoughtfulness unstained with care;
Clear on thy face
Are written tenderness and love and grace.

As in the dawn's first glow
A forecast of the glorious day we see,
So with a glance we know
The perfect womanhood foretold in thee;
Nor know we yet
Whether to wish thy growth or to regret.
—Arthur L. Salmon in Good Words.

A sick room should get all the sun possible.

The average walking pace of a healthy man or woman is said to be seventy-five steps a minute.

Night air in a sick room is not injurious. In the city it is purer often at 10 p. m. than at any other time.

The less furniture in the sick room the better, and a damp cloth should be used to dust it, not a dry one.

Canary Birds in gilded cages were among the favors given at the ball of O. H. P. Belmont, of Newport, recently.

China shells fashioned like oyster shells are offered, to be piled on cracked ice, and serve for raw oysters in lieu of the former oyster plates.

An advance edict from the furriers is that perfection will be touched the coming winter where chinchilla and sealskin are used in combination.

Princess Nazle, of Egypt, one of the most intelligent and progressive women in Europe, is a constant laborer for the advancement of her sex. Just now she is arranging an exhibit of the work of Egyptian women at the Atlanta Exposition.

A late addition to the somewhat monotonous lists of bridesmaids' gifts is the gold muff chain. This slender strand, to be of

the most approved style, should be broken at intervals by a tiny ball of different colored gold or a stone or gem of some sort, if cost is not to be specially considered. The very latest fancy in them is the frequent insertion of small balls of lapis lazuli.

Some novelties of the French jewelers are brooches that are a large single letter—the first letter of your Christian name—in diamonds. Little trinkets that are costly are gold pocket pincushions, with a single emerald, ruby, or diamond in the centre, and lip-salve tubes, a long, narrow cylinder of gold, studded with one big diamond ball.

Care of the Ear in Childhood.

Serious Results may Follow Inattention in This Matter

Defective hearing is a trouble that many children labor under, caused occasionally by disease, but oftentimes by lack of proper care of the ear passages. It is sometimes the case that the dullness and inattention of a scholar is due to impaired hearing; and the inability to hear distinctly all that is said by teachers and pupils gives the poor child the appearance of being heedless and inattentive.

The waxy secretion found in the ears is nature's own method of keeping the ear passages in healthy condition. There is frequently, however, an excess of this wax, and occasionally it happens that in cleaning the child's ear the excess wax is pushed further into the ear passages. Repetitions of this process cause the wax to become packed, causing gradual loss of the hearing power. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the fact that pins and such articles should not be used in the care of the ears, as serious injury is liable from the article entering too far.

Glycerine and warm water in equal parts is a mixture (and the best one) that

will dissolve and remove the wax. Apply gently with a small syringe.

Should there be, at any time, anything in the nature of discharges from either ear, a physician's advice should be sought without delay. In such cases there is almost certain to be some disease of the inner ear passage requiring medical attention.

Prompt attention will probably save the child serious impairment of hearing, if not utter loss.

It should be noted that teething may have close relationship to trouble in the ears, due to the swelling and inflammation of the gums. This inflammation is liable to extend through the eustachian canals to the ears; and any tenderness, accompanied by redness around the ears, is a sufficient indication to warrant calling the physician's attention to the matter.—*Mother's Department Babyland.*

Many physicians, according to a lecturer on dietetics, are ordering thin bread and butter for delicate patients, especially those suffering from dyspepsia, consumption, and anaemia, or any who need to take on flesh. This thin bread and butter insensibly induces persons to eat much more butter than they have any idea of. It is extraordinary, says the lecturer, how short a way a pat of fresh butter will go if spread on a number of thin slices of bread. This is one advantage, and a great one, in the feeding of invalids, for they are thereby provided with an excellent form of the fat which is so essential for their nutrition, in a way that lures them on to take it without rebellion. But the thin bread and butter has another advantage equally great—it is very digestible and easily assimilated. Fresh butter made from cream is very much more digestible when spread upon thin slices of bread than the same amount of cream eaten as cream, per se, would be.

Mme. May's fashion letter next month.

THE DOCTOR'S ADVICE.

BY DR. J. B. WITMYER.

Will you kindly tell me what to do for a severe pain in the lower part of my back. Try a mustard plaster.

My mother has been troubled with a bad cough for some time past. She raises with difficulty. Will you please tell me of a remedy?

Get a mixture composed of two drams of muriate of ammonia, two drams of fluid extract of cubebs, two ounces of brown mixture and enough syrup of wild cherry bark to make four ounces. Give her one teaspoonful every three hours.

I am eighteen years of age, in fair health, but very pale; think I need iron. Will you kindly advise me how to take it?

Take ten drops of the tincture of muriate of iron in water (through a glass tube) after each meal.

I have suffered from malaria for some time. Please tell me what to take.

Get some Warburg's tincture and take a dessertspoonful morning and evening. Increase the dose to a tablespoonful if necessary.

Please print a remedy for a sort of neuralgic pain in the hand, arm and shoulder.

Phenacetine is usually beneficial in such cases. Take from five to ten grains every three hours. Massage, with mustard liniment may also prove of benefit.

I am greatly troubled with an itching of the skin. Will you please give me a remedy?

Try carbolic ointment. Apply it as required.

Kindly print a remedy for drowsiness and loss of appetite in connection with occasional constipation. Please do not prescribe anything to be taken with hot water before breakfast, as I have no facilities for getting hot water so early in the morning.

You may obtain relief by taking five drops of tincture of nux vomica in water before each meal, and a pill composed of one-fourth of a grain of podophyllin and three grains of compound extract of colocyath morning and evening.—*N. Y. World.*

Compiled for the Maryland Farmer,
MARYLAND ITEMS.

The political cauldron is boiling.

Maryland oysters are now in the market.

There are eight colored physicians in Baltimore.

Texas fever has made its appearance in Carroll county.

A number of new brick buildings are being erected in Berlin.

The exports from Baltimore in August were valued at \$4,082,132.

President Chas. F. Mayer, of the Balto. and Ohio R. R. Co., has returned from Europe.

Labor day was very generally observed throughout the State, and everywhere with dignity and decorum.

Gov. Brown has by proclamation made the anniversary of the battle of North Point, Sept. 12, a legal holiday.

Mr. August Fenneman, President of the Baltimore Driving Club, has purchased for \$30,000 the Arlington Race Track.

Mr. G. W. Gall, Jr., raised 65 bushels of Early Rose potatoes from 3 bushels planting on his farm, Pimlico-Road, Balto. Co.

Gov. Frank Brown has sold his farm, Springfield, Carroll Co., for the new Insane Asylum—Price, \$50,000—Number of acres, 530.

An apple tree owned by a Baltimore fruit grower produces apples every one of which is sweet on one side and sour on the other.

Mr. Enoch Pratt, President of the Farmers and Planters National Bank, will be 87 years old on Sept. 9. Still hearty and vigorous.

Registration offices will be open 16th, 17th and 18th of this month. All who expect to vote should be sure to register promptly.

Twenty-five thousand dollars was bid for the Susquehanna and Tidewater Canal at public auction. The property was withdrawn.

Frederick county seems stirred to its very centre by political excitement. Don't

forget that there is something else in life besides partisan politics.

Hon. John Walter Smith will manage Mr. Hurst's campaign—it is understood that Mr. Hurst specially requested Mr. Smith to take charge for him.

It is proposed by the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic R. R. Co. to construct a railroad down the beach connecting Ocean City with Chincoteague.

Hons. John E. Hurst and Lloyd Lowmides, the Democratic and Republican nominees for Governor, have been visiting the County Fairs throughout the State.

At the Fallston Farmers Club, Prof. Robinson suggested plaster scented with kerosene as the great preventive of insect depredations on cabbages and vines.

The steamer Eastern Shore, of the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic Railway Co., recently landed 1800 barrels of Sweet Potatoes in one day; all from Virginia.

The Fairs this year seem to be blessed in the attendance of prominent men, who are seeking office. We find glowing accounts of their receptions in the papers.

The rain which has recently visited us has been worth hundreds of dollars to the country. It has quickened the growth of pasture lands and relieved suffering crops.

Messrs. Nixon and Zimmerman, well-known theatrical managers of Phila., have leased the Baltimore Academy of Music for a term of five years, beginning Sept. 1896.

Mr. Jno. H. Lowe, of Talbot County and Messrs. Long, Conlebourne & Co., of Crisfield, are putting in Whitman Baling Presses, which are being furnished them by the Maryland Agricultural Co., of Baltimore.

Gov. Brown has named as delegates to the Southern Irrigation Congress, to meet at Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 7—Hons. Wm. Laird Henry, J. F. C. Talbot, Harry Welles Rusk, Isidor Raynor, Charles E. Coffin and Wm. M. McKaig.

The committee of the Vansville Club, appointed to examine the present condition of the farm connected with the Md.

Ag'l. College, made a report very favorable to the College and the report was adopted, closing with "The Maryland Agricultural College and Experiment Station should have the support of every citizen of Maryland."

A Farmer's market is now being talked about, distinct from the existing markets now in operation in Baltimore. It would be an excellent move, and win success almost from the beginning. People want country produce from first hands.

Five hundred and sixty-four thousand bushels of wheat and 258,000 bushels of corn were exported from Baltimore in August, also 198,000 barrels flour; 8,771 hogsheads of tobacco; 2,669 head of cattle; 6,988 head of sheep, and 212 head of horses.

Mr. O. Hammond, Jr., Gen'l Manager of the M'd Ice Company, Balto., has invented a new process for the manufacture of ice in cans without submerging the cans or distilling the water. A very successful exhibition was given recently of the process, showing no core and the ice was as clear as crystal.

Mr. W. Woodward, an old and prominent citizen of Baltimore, and originator of the well-known dry goods firm of Woodward, Baldwin & Co., will celebrate his 94th birthday on Sept. 8th. Mr. Woodward still goes down town in good weather. In appearance he resembles Hon. Wm. Ewart Gladstone, Ex-Premier of England.

Work on the Chincoteague Canal connecting the Delaware Bay with Chincoteague, has been resumed. This canal passes through Indian and St. Martin rivers, Isle of Wight and Synepuxent bays, with an outlet at Chincoteague Inlet. It passes Ocean City and when finished will be a great feeder to the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic Railroad.

Mr. Wilburn F. Jackson, President of the Continental Nat'l Bank, of Baltimore, has decided to become a registered voter in Dorchester Co., and to become a permanent resident of that County. Mr. Jackson has bought a beautiful estate on the Choptank river, known as "Castle Haven," and

will improve it handsomely, making it one of the most attractive country homes in the State.

One of the interesting features of the dedication ceremonies at the Brooklyn Celebration Aug. 27th, in commemoration of Maryland's Four Hundred, who so heroically stemmed the tide at the Battle of Long Island and saved the day, was the appearance in the parade of the Six Grandsons of Col. Gassaway Watkins, an officer of the old Maryland Line at the Battle of Long Island, who not only distinguished himself in that engagement, but also during the subsequent operations of the continental army—they were Davies L. Kenly, William Watkins Kenly, Douglas C. Kenly, Albert C. Kenly, Edwin Warfield and John Warfield; all members of the American Sons of the Revolution.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY, }

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

SEAL

A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

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Sole by Druggists, 75c.

Waterproof:

Vacuum Leather Oil, if freely applied. Get a can at a harness- or shoe-store, 25c a half pint to \$1.25 a gallon; book "How to Take Care of Leather," and swob, both free; use enough to find out; if you don't like it, take the can back and get the whole of your money.

Sold only in cans, to make sure of fair dealing everywhere—handy cans. Best oil for farm machinery also. If you can't find it, write to

VACUUM OIL COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.

THE POULTRY YARD.

Our readers will receive every attention, if they will address any of the Poultrymen in the select list below, and state their wants. E. I. M. F.

Lewis C. Beatty, Washington, N. J. Fancy Poultry
All varieties. Circular free.

The Best Brooder, \$5.00. Send for Circular.
G. S. Singer, Cardington, Ohio.

Jacob Bower, Killbuck, Ohio. Black Langshan's.
Birds and Eggs for Sale.

Capon Instruments post paid \$2.50. G. P. Pilling &
Son, 115 S. 11 St., Philadelphia, Pa. Book free.

Barbour & Son, Eggs $\frac{1}{2}$ Price. 13—\$1. 39—\$2. 10 Var.
E. Ave. Rochester, N. Y.

B. Hammerschmidt, South Buffalo, N. Y. Bl'k Javas
Wyandotte, Leghorn, Minorca

F. L. Hooper, Pearl Guinea Fowls.
Station B. Baltimore, Md.

S. H. Merryman, \$8.00 Incubators.
Bosley, Md.

Enterprise Poultry Yards, Annville, Pa. High Class
Poultry. Circular free.

O. K. Feed is a Meat and Bone Ration for Poultry.
C. A. Bartlett, Worcester, Mass.

Wm. M. Hughes, Box 56, Newport, R. I. Bl'k Langs
B. P. Rocks. Games, Bantams.

A. F. Williams, Monitor Incubator, best in the
country. Bristol, Conn.

Von Culin Incubator Co. Incubators.
Delaware City, Del.

Orrs Mills Poultry Yards. L. Brahmas. P. Rocks
Wyandottes. P. Ducks. Orr's Mills, N. Y.

F. B. Zimmer & Co. Gloversville, N. Y. Beagle
Hounds, Leghorns, PR'ks, Bants

Hammondon. (N. J.) Incubator Co. Incubators
and Brooders

John W. Silcott, Snickersville, Va. Buff Cochins
Fine young trios \$5. Egg \$1. for 15.

Geo. A. Friedrichs, Erie, Pa. White Fowls—Polish,
Cochins, Leghorns, Catalog free

Prairie State Incubators & Brooders. Selling Agt
H. A. Dreer, 714 Chestnut St. Phila. Pa

J. D. Engel, Middleburg, Md. 8 kinds of Poultry
Eggs \$1.00. 20 kinds Seed Potatoes.

Caponize Instructions mailed free. William H.
Wigmore, 107 S. 8th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

S. C. White Leghorns only. Eggs \$1.00 per 13. W. J.
Richardson, Owings Mills, Md

Black Langshans: Eggs \$1. per 13; Cockerels \$1.50
S. W. North, Berkeley Sp'gs, W. Va

Eggs and Stock, Bar'd P. Rock. Mammoth Bronze
Turkeys. Edith E. Simmonds, Finksburg, Md

Maryland Agricultural Co. Poultry supplies.
32 W. Pratt St.

For the Maryland Farmer.

Incubators Vs. Hens.

A good hen will probably lay 12 eggs every 20 days; she sits 21, and carries her brood about 60 days, or two months, so that about $3\frac{1}{2}$ months are spent in raising a brood of chickens large enough to be weaned, possibly to eat.

An incubator like the one we use would cost in oil at the present price about 64 cents and hold 150 eggs, the product of 12 hens. These hens, if kept laying, would produce about 35 to 40 eggs each, that at current prices would be worth about \$4.20 to \$4.80, which, if the incubator was used, could be hatched for 64 cents. After hatching it is usual to put the chickens of two hens with one, hence one half could be turned off to lay, reducing the bill one half, say to \$2.20 or \$2.45. To this ought to be added the cost of a peck of corn apiece, 3 bushels, worth \$1.50, making the cost in round numbers about \$4.00 for the 12 hens.

The trouble of attending to the hens while sitting and running the incubator would be about equal, to say nothing of the "cuss words" interjected when the hen persists in getting on the wrong nest

ruining her clutch, quits without reason in the middle of the incubation, or when she hears the little "biddies" in the adjoining nest, things familiar to those attending to poultry raising.

In behalf of the incubator we have all coming off at one time, or in parcels, as we may wish, with as much certainty as the best hens can give.

We are not certain, but believe, that much of the dislike to the incubator arises from two causes: the eggs are not turned often enough (4 to 6 times in 24 hours the veteran Egyptian hatchers use) and not dampening the eggs sufficiently. It is needless to carry the comparison further, but the last word for incubators is the strongest; they never turn out lousy chickens—hens do.

Further hens hatch badly in very warm or very cold weather—incubators are weather proof.

GOOSE FARMING.

It is a matter of curious study that geese are bred only in such limited numbers. They are hardy. They require only the cheapest of shelter. For many months in the year they will obtain the whole or a greater part of their living. Goslings are easily and cheaply reared. The flesh sells readily and brings a good price. The birds are handsome on water, rivalling the beauty of the swan, but yet few breed them.

One reason why so few breed them is doubtless due to the fact that they are aquatic fowls. They love the water, yet water is not an absolute necessity. We are not sure that as large a proportion of the few who do keep geese have no water for them to swim in as those who have

a pond near at hand. We have known many who raised them successfully where water was not to be had for such purposes. Another, and perhaps the most influential reason, is that farmers, rightly or wrongly, are prejudiced against geese; in a word, they do not think they are profitable.

The fact is, geese properly managed will pay a handsome profit. During the summer they can be turned into a pasture, and so long as the feed is good will get their own living. The eggs can be set either under hens or under geese, the best method being to set the earlier eggs of the litters under large hens, and the latter under the goose which lays them. They do not lay a large number of eggs, although we recall one instance where a common grey goose laid over fifty eggs. The eggs are almost always fertile and hatch well. The goslings are easily reared, their tenderest age being when they begin to feather. For the first few weeks of their existence they make very rapid growth.

They should also at this stage of their growth be protected against drenching rains, as, having outgrown their downy covering and not yet having grown their feathered coat, their bodies, and especially their backs, are nearly bare, and they are unfitted to withstand the wet. But once feathered they become extremely hardy, and are almost absolute strangers to disease. Foxes and extreme old age are their chief enemies. Fifty years is reckoned as the average age of the goose, although some manage to reach three score and ten.

Goslings, after attaining their growth, can be quickly fattened, and as there is a ready sale for such poultry, and as the

prices realised are generally satisfactory, the fowl which has cost almost nothing except the exercise of a little common sense to rear, affords a very handsome profit.

Geese are profitable or unprofitable, according to the manner in which they are kept. If given the use of a pond on which they may enjoy themselves, and dive down in search of minnows and tadpoles, they can supply themselves with all the animal food they require. They should also have plenty of grass. When geese are kept on common waste, and have access to the ponds, they are profitable; but if they are to be fed altogether they will be kept at a loss. They often do damage to pastures, and destroy and waste much that they should not disturb.

The best breeders are the Toulouse and Embden, and the latter being entirely white in color, thus rendering their feathers more valuable, are the most profitable. A cross of the Toulouse gander on the Embden goose makes the largest product for the market. A goose will lay from twenty to forty eggs, but seldom hatches more than one brood. The goslings should not be allowed near water until fully feathered, as dampness is injurious to them, the down being no protection. They should be fed for the first six or eight weeks on a mixed diet, and may then be left to their parents altogether. Old geese make the best breeders, but only the young ones are marketed. Eggs from geese under two years old do not hatch well.—*Cable*.

Scotch Agricultural Laborers.

The agricultural laborers of Scotland are, as a class, healthy and temperate; they

receive small wages. The Scottish peasantry have played an important part in the development of their nation. They are thrifty, religious, and well educated—thanks to the facilities for education provided for them through the liberality of the church of Scotland. It is from this class that many of Scotia's eminent sons have arisen. They are, however, very poor, and when their children are young, they are unable to provide for sickness or death. They work 12 hours a day, receive 14s. or 15s. a week, have a free house, with a small garden. As the children grow up they are sent into service to relieve the burden that rests upon the parents. From their well stocked gardens, the Scottish agricultural laborers obtain potatoes, green vegetables, and fruit.

Many of them get their milk either free or at a nominal cost from the farm. The family breakfast consists of porridge and milk; dinner of broth, meat and potatoes, and tea, 6 P. M. they have porridge and milk, followed by tea, with bread, butter and jam. The wife of one of the cottars, who furnished the facts through Dr. Wylie, Stewarton, Ayrshire, for me, states that her husband receives 15s. a week and the allowances already alluded to, and that she is able to keep the household (i. e., her husband, self and five children) on 12s. to 13s. a week, the remainder being required for clothing, boots, &c. The cottar, practically, can make no provision whatever for sickness and death, unless in a few cases only, where he pays a penny or two pence a week into a burial society. It is when his children grow up and enter service that he may be able to save a little money.—*The Fortnightly Review*.

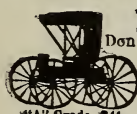
How to Keep Cheese.

Cheese must not be kept in a warm and dry place. The best place is a cellar such as would be called dry, which will anyhow have some moisture in it, and some is necessary to the proper keeping of cheese. Darkness is preferable to light, and a low temperature, but not lower than 55°, is desirable. The cheese will become mouldy on the outside, the mold is permitted until the surface is covered, when it is scraped off and the cheese is washed with water at 80° and all the mold is removed. It is then wiped dry and greased with sweet oil, or butter unsalted, to fill the pores in the crust. It is thus left for a few weeks and this is repeated. In this way the cheese slowly changes its character, improving all the time in flavor and texture. It becomes fatter by the change of some of the caseine into a kind of fatty matter, and a peculiar mild aroma is produced quite different from

the intolerable smell of the coarse kinds of semi-putrid cheese known as Limburger, or some of the overcured German cheese. The curing described is that practiced with the Brie and the Roquefort cheeses, as well as that finest of all kinds, the English Stilton. As a rule we do not give requisite attention to curing our cheese, and hence its want of high quality. The curing of cheese is a slow process that requires skilful control, or it becomes decomposition.

It is stated on the best authority that the acreage of the cotton crop this year is about 1½ per cent less than that of last year.

An ox with a natural knot in the middle of its tail belongs to Zeke Clotts, of Mobile, Ala. Several Surgeons have attempted to untie the knot, but their efforts caused the animal such pain that they desisted.

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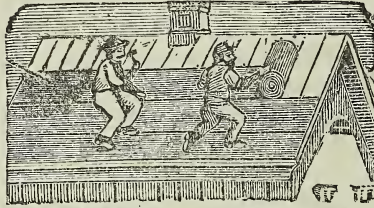
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

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"High Grade" "Bos" and "Pen Mar"

We recommend "HIGH GRADE" and "BOS" for poor lands,
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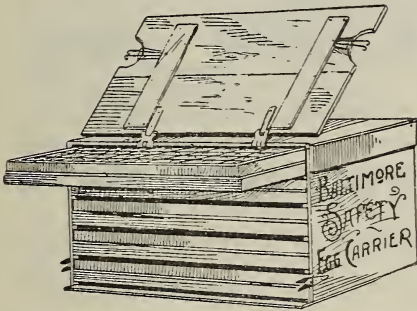
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For those who wish to mix their own formulas or use plain
Acid Phosphate we have

**KAINIT NITRATE SODA GROUND FISH TANKAGE
SULPHATE MACNESIA SULPHATE SODA
NITRE WASTE and GROUND NOVA SCOTIA PLATER.**

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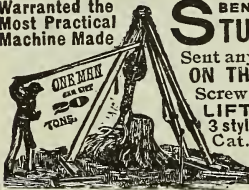
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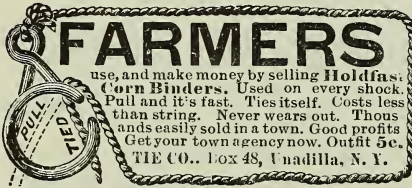
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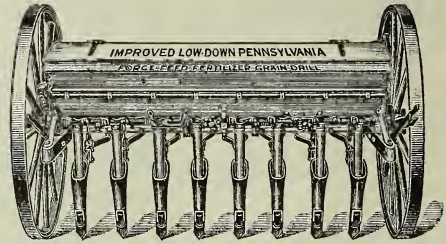
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BERKSHIRE, Chester White Jersey Red & Poland China Pigs. Jersey, Guernsey & Holstein Cattle. Thoroughbred Sheep, Fancy Poultry, Hunting and House Dogs. Catalogue.

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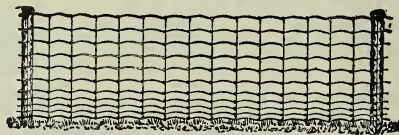


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Ever since my "calfhood" I had been in trouble, inherited a tendency to "breaking out." After a severe attack I have often been confined to the stable for weeks. Also troubled with a ringing sensation in my nose, and a feeling as if stuck with pitchforks by angry men. I was threatened with "Bologna treatment," but a friend recommended Elasticity as compounded by the Page Woven Wire Fence Co., Adrian, Mich. One dose worked a complete cure, and I can freely recommend it in all similar cases.

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Gentlemen:—I am forced to make an apology to you, since having thoroughly tested your machine. I was so positive that you were "gulling the public" with your broad statements that I could not help saying to you frankly that I would not believe your published statements, until I was thoroughly convinced by actual experiment. I am not only convinced, but must acknowledge that I have a great deal to learn yet, and I shall never again write any concern a smart letter. I tested apples, peaches, cherries and several other things, and they came out perfectly in so short a time, that I could hardly believe the work after seeing it. I am going to put my whole time in selling them. I have engaged about 60 machines. You may ship me 25 more at once. I can sell 800 to 1,000 in this county.

W. E. ARNOLD.

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Gents:—I will sell one thousand machines in Brown Co. The more I test the Victor the better I like it. You may ship me twelve more at once.

G. W. SHINKLE.

VICTOR STEAM EVAPORATOR CO., Cincinnati, O.

Send for Canvassing Outfit.

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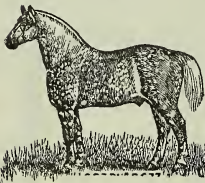
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Situation Healthy, Fishing Good.

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WE OR OUR DEALERS can sell you machines cheaper than you can get elsewhere. The **NEW HOME** is our best, but we make cheaper kinds, such as the **CLIMAX**, **IDEAL** and other High Arm Full Nickel Plated Sewing Machines for \$15.00 and up. Call on our agent or write us. We want your trade, and if prices, terms and square dealing will win, we will have it. We challenge the world to produce a **BETTER \$50.00 Sewing Machine** for \$50.00, or a better \$20. Sewing Machine for \$20.00 than you can buy from us, or our Agents.

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.

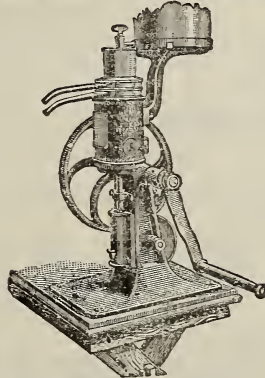
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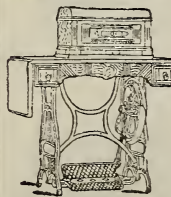
If so a "Baby" Cream Separator will earn its cost for you every year. Why continue an inferior system another year at so great a loss? Dairying is now the only profitable feature of Agriculture. Properly conducted it always pays well, and must pay you. You need a Separator and you need the **BEST**—the "Baby." All styles and capacities. Prices, \$75.00 upward. Send for new 1895 Catalogue.

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Special selling agents,
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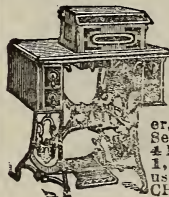
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A \$65.00 Sewing Machine!

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We offer to our customers an immense stock. Apples, Peaches, Pears, Cherries, Apricots, Grapes &c., all standard sorts. Also the new varieties of Fruits, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c., wholesale and retail. Catalogue mailed on application. Agents Wanted. Write for terms.

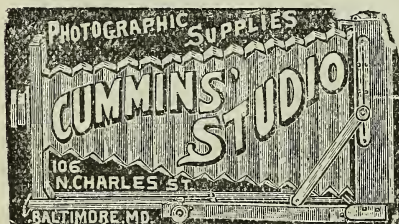
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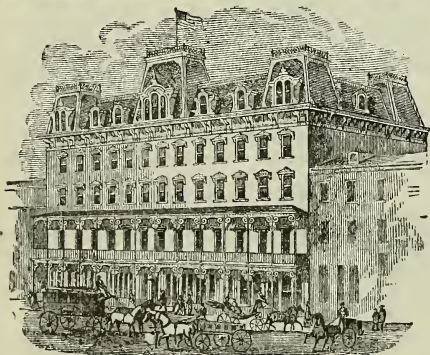
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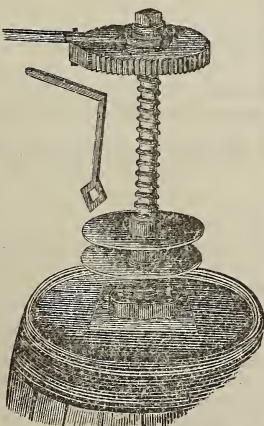
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To Philadelphia and return (10 days)	\$2.00
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Daily steamers (except Sundays) from Wharf, Light and Pratt streets at 5. P. M.

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For Health, Pleasure and Business.

Unexcelled facilities for both passenger and freight traffic.

Steamers leave Pier 3, 4 and 4½ Light Street Wharf as follows:

RAILWAY DIVISION. 7 a. m. and 4:10 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday; Saturday only, 6:10 a. m. and 2 p. m. for Claiborne and stations to Ocean City. Sunday 2 p. m., for Claiborne only.

CHOPTANK RIVER LINE. 8 p. m. daily, except Sunday, for Easton, Oxford, Cambridge, and landings to Denton. Returning leave Denton at 12:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday, Cambridge, 6 p. m.; Oxford, 7:30 p. m.; Easton 9:30 p. m., arriving in Baltimore at 5 a. m.

WICOMICO RIVER LINE. 5 p. m. every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for Wingate's Point, Deal's Island and landings to Salisbury, where connection is made with train for Ocean City. Returning, leave Salisbury at 2:30 p. m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arr. in Baltimore at 6 a. m.

NANTICOKE RIVER LINE. 5 p. m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday for Deal's Island, and landings to Seaford, Del. Returning, leave Seaford at 12 o'clock noon Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, arriving in Baltimore at 5 a. m.

GREAT WICOMICO AND PIANKATANK RIVER LINES. 5 p. m. every Tuesday, and Friday for Great Wicomico River, Dividing, Indian and Dyer's Creeks, Little Bay, Milford Haven, and Piankatank River to Freeport. Returning, leave Freeport at 6 a. m. every Monday, and Thursday arriving in Baltimore at 5 a. m.

Steamers leave from foot of South Street as follows:

POCOMOKE RIVER LINE. 5:30 p. m. every Tuesday and Friday for Crisfield, Tangier Island, Onancock, and landings to Pocomoke City and Snow Hill. Returning, leave Snow Hill at 6 a. m., Crisfield, 6 p. m. every Monday and Thursday, arriving in Baltimore at 6 a. m.

MESSONGO RIVER LINE. 5:30 p. m. every Monday and Thursday for Fords, Crisfield, Finneys, Onancock, Chesconessex, Hunting Creek and Messongo. Returning, leave Messongo every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m., Crisfield 6 p. m., arriving in Baltimore at 5 a. m.

OCCOHANNOCK RIVER LINE 5:30 p. m. every Wednesday and Sunday for Crisfield, Harborton, Evans, Boggs, Cedar View, Nantua, Concord, Read's, Davis', Shields, Rues. Returning, leave Rues every Tuesday and Friday at 8:30 a. m., Crisfield, 6 p. m., arriving in Baltimore at 5 a. m.

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Gen. Pass. and Freight Agt. Gen. Man.
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BALTIMORE.

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7:30 A. M., and 4:00 P. M.

LEAVE WEEK-DAYS FOR BELAIR
9:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.

SUNDAY FOR CARDIFF—
9:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

SUNDAY FOR BELAIR—6:30 P. M.

W. A. MOORE, Gen'l. Manager.

Wheeler Transportation Line.

Great Choptank, Trappe and Tuckahoe Rivers.

Pier 5 Light Street Wharf.

Daily except Sundays at 9 P. M. for Trappe, Chancellor's, Clark's, Medford's (Choptank) Lloyd's, Dover Bridge, Kingston, McCarty's Ganey's, Downes', Towers, Williston, Tuckahoe Bridge, Reese's, Coward's, Covey's, Hillsboro and Queen Anne.

RETURNING.

Will leave Hillsboro Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 11 a. m., Covey's 11:30 a. m., Coward's 12 m., Williston 2 p. m., Ganey's 2:30 p. m., McCarty's 3 p. m., Kingston 3:15 p. m., Dover Bridge 3:30 p. m., Medford's [Choptank] 5 p. m., Clark's 5:30 p. m. Trappe 9 p. m. Stopping at Intermediate Landings, arriving in Baltimore early the following mornings.

Steamer leaves Hillsboro Saturdays at 4 p. m. for Williston, leaving Williston Sundays at 7 a. m., Medford's 10 a. m., Trappe 1 p. m. arriving in Baltimore 8 p. m. Sundays. Freight received at Pier 5 Light St., wharf until 6 p. m. daily for all landings.

E. E. WHEELER, Agent.

Potomac River Line.

Leave Pier 12 and 13 Light Street wharf every Thursday and Sunday at 6 p. m. for Potomac River Landings, extending Sunday trip to Washington and Alexandria. Leave Washington at 5 p. m. Tuesday.

ALVIN P. KENNEDY, Manager.

TRAVELERS GUIDE.

Weems Steamboat Company

PATUXENT RIVER ROUTE.—Pier 2 Light st. For Fair Haven, Plum Point, Governor's Run and Patuxent river as far as Benedict, Wednesday and Saturday, at 6.30 a. m. For Fair Haven Plum Point, Governor's Run, 6.30 a. m. Tuesday and Friday. Freight received daily at Pier 8 Light St. From Pier 8 Light st., for the Patuxent river direct as far as Bristol, Sunday, Tuesday & Thursday at 3 p. m. Freight received daily.

POTOMAC RIVER ROUTE.—For Washington, Alexandria and all landings in the Potomac river. Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 p. m. For landings on the Potomac as far as Stone, Tuesday at 6 p. m. Freight received daily at Pier 9, Light st. Steamer leaves Seventh st. wharf, Washington, Sunday at 4 p. m., Monday and Thursday at 9 p. m.

RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER ROUTE.—For Fredericksburg and all landings on the Rappahannock river, Tuesday and Friday at 4.30 p. m. For the Rappahannock as far as Naylor, Wednesday at 4.30 P. M., Sunday at 2.30 P. M. Freight received at Pier 2, Light st., daily. No freight for out-going steamer received after 4 p. m., sailing days.

HENRY WILLIAMS, Agent,
Office, Pier 2, Light Street.

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Attractive Water Route to Philadelphia.
Cabin fare \$2. Deck fare \$1.50. Steamers entirely remodeled and luxuriously refurnished; lighted throughout with electricity. Round trip ticket \$2, for sale only at Company's Office. Steamers sail at 5 P. M. Write or send for descriptive pamphlet of route and the great fishing grounds at Beertown. **CLARENCE SHRIVER, Agent, 204 Light Street.**

Chester River Steamboat Co.,

Until further notice, Steamers of this line will leave Pier 7 Light street, as follows:

At 8 a. m., daily except Sunday for Rock Hall, Jackson Creek, Queenstown, Centreville and landings on the Corsica river. At 2.45 p. m., daily, except Sunday, for Kent Island, Queenstown, Bogles, Quaker Neck, Bookers, Ralphs and Chestertown.

Steamer **GRATITUDE**, 4 p. m. daily except Sunday for Rock Hall.

Steamer **CORSICA**, at midnight, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, for Quaker Neck, Bookers, Ralphs, Chestertown, Round Top, Buckingham, Deep Landing, Sprigs and Crumpton.

Freight received daily.

GEORGE WARFIELD, President.

Richmond & York River Line.

On and after Tuesday March 5th, steamers of this line leave Baltimore daily (Sunday excepted) at 5 p. m. for Westport, Richmond and the South, arriving at Richmond at 9.07 a. m., connecting with trains of the Southern Railway system. Steamer sailing Monday, Wednesday and Friday calling at Gloucester Point and Allmond's Wharf. Steamer sailing Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday calling at Yorktown and Clay Bank.

Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points on the Southern Railway system. Way freight must be prepaid. Fare to Richmond—1st class, \$2.00; round trip, \$4. Tickets sold and baggage checked at **GEIGAN & CO'S**, 205 East Baltimore street. **E. J. CHISM, G. F. and T. A.,**

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TO PHILADELPHIA.

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Results prove conclusively that by the use of fertilizers
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Wheat and Rye

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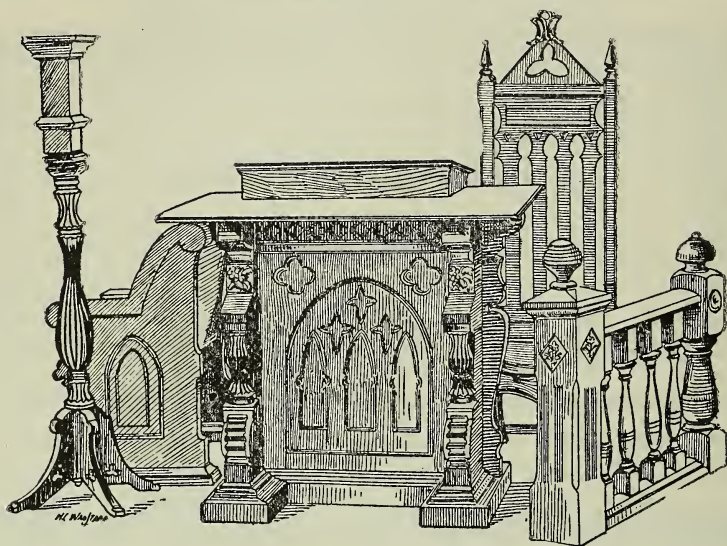
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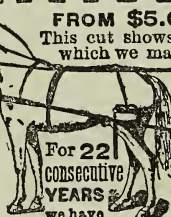
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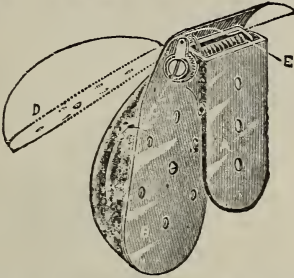
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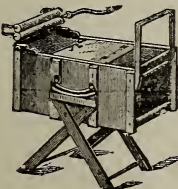
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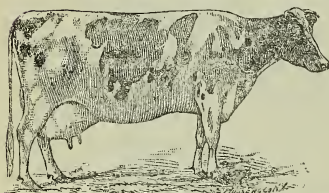
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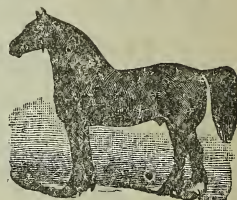
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**For preventing FLIES and INSECTS from
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Price of John Bolgiano's "Horse and Cattle Liquid": Quart cans, \$1 00; half-gallon cans \$1.75; gallon cans, \$2.50; and five-gallon cans, \$2 00 per gallon, including brush with each can.

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1132 Pinkney St.

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21 East Lombard Street,

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Don't be trapped into buying a Drill that has some *catchy* points on it but is inferior in the essential features of *regularity, durability, simplicity* and *lightness of draft*. In these *important* points the **Empire** excels.

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